HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,304—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M.				
15th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
6th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6325
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	6512
10th ,,	MARMORA	7953		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7913
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9600
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	7294	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	NUBIA	7914		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6808

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Musca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Musca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,537	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 493, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes &c, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct, 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th	Oct, 1904
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th	,, ,,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd	Nov. ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomsen	3,259	12th	,, ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

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CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

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INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS,

REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY.
MADE
FOR EITHER DIRECT OR ALTERNATING CURRENTS,
CIRCULATES AIR IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ROOM,
JUST THE THING FOR BUNGALOWS, CLUBS,
MESSES, SHIPS, etc.

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Write for New 16 Page List showing everything of the latest in Fans.

GET OUR PRICES.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a.	
	11	14	
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0	
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10	

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
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WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SULTAN	2081	Burmeister ...	24th Oct 1904
S.S. REICHSTAG..	2 35	Ihle.....	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Medows Street, Bombay, 23th September, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME for WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1904.

3-30 P.M..... Horse Jumping.
3-45 P.M..... Tent Pegging Individual Ponies.
4- 0 P.M..... " Horses.
4-15 P.M..... Polo Ball Race.
4-35 P.M..... Horse Scurry.
5- 0 P.M..... Pre-Raphelite Stakes.
5-15 P.M..... Lloyd Lindsay.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
A. and S. Meeting.

POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th October, 1904.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabjee, on the 19th day of September, 1904, confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the abovenamed Company from Rs 9 61,00 divided into 961 Shares of Rs 1,000 each to Rs. 96,100 divided into 961 Shares of Rs 100 each and the minute approved by the Court, were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, on the 4th day of October 1904. And further take notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following :—

"The Capital of the Company is Rs. 96 100 divided into 961 Shares of Rs 100 each."—Dated this 4th day of October, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Company.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1904, and until further notice, a WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAVLA, will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified and also on and from MONDAY, the 17th October, 1904, and until further notice a return weekly Express, train will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified. The Timings of these Trains will be as under :—

ON SATURDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified.)	H. M.	ON MONDAYS (Unless otherwise notified.)	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D 16- 5	Lonavla	D 7- 0
Neral	A 7-11	Khandala	A 7- 8
Do.	D 17-14	Do.	D 7-12
Khandala	A 18-15	Neral	A 8-14
Do.	D 18-18	Do.	D 8-18
Lonavla	A 18 25	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....	A 9-30

These Express Trains will convey only First and Second Class Passengers with their servants, Third Class and Baggage between Bombay and Neral, Khandala and Lonavla, at Ordinary Fares and Rates

Intending Passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The accommodation in the daily Poona Mail 2:0 p. m. local time from Bombay is limited and inconveniences may be avoided if the Lonavla Express trains are made use of on SATURDAYS as much as possible.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th October, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, GALVANIZED IRON FENCE WIRE AND CUTTINGS, BOILER, ENGINE, LANCASHIRE, TURNTABLES, WAGON, WASTE PAPER, &c. &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1904, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Store-keeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 20 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, 24th September, 1904.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

80-PAGE illustrated Catalogue. Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories, 4,500 new and second-hand machines actually in stock. Cycles from 30/- B.S.A. and Enfield machines. Never such bargains offered. Send for list. Agents wanted. Every Accessory, Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. Half-price ; 50 per cent. less than other Makers.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSA ALLANA and ZULIKABAI, widow of ALLANA OOMER, both of Bombay Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1322 9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward B Ward No. 157, Street No. 24—30, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the East by the Sarang Street, on or towards the North by the property of Goolamali Jivaji, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Mosque of Khoja Masjid Mohalla and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office (at No. 14 R Hummam Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the 8th day of October, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase from Messrs. HIRJIBHOY MAMONJI WARDEN and PESTONJI EDULJI MISTRY, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late HORMUSJI FRAMJI WARDEN, deceased, the following property.—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being on the North side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 959 square yards or thereabouts, being the eastern portion of a larger piece of land containing by admeasurement 1120 square yards or the eabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under C.S. No. 2 and New No. 1365, and New No. 6994 and 6995, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 24 and now under No. 243 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Premchand Dharamchand, on or towards the West by the said larger piece of land and beyond it by the property of Memon Abba Esso, on or towards the North by the properties of the said Premchand Dharamchand and of the said Memon Abba Esso, and on or towards the South by the Grant Road aforesaid.

All persons having any claim in the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 28, Medows Street, within three days, within 14 days from the date of this notice otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived—Dated this 10th day of October, 1904.

MAGONLAL JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

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COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen : Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 15	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	65 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 16	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 6	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 15	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	69 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	42
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 8	45

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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 8.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£38 9-16	= — 1-3
3 do. Rentes	£93	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-2	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	57 1-4	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·38 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 3-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
	3 1-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	=
7 day market loans	1 1-4 per cent	=

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 209,000 for Egypt.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 70,000
Gold „ „	£ 80,000
Silver to Calcutta	£150,000
Gold „ „	£ 40,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 7 8 S.-O. steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-2 O.-N. sellers dull
White Karachi 30 1-2 N.-D., sellers dull
Red Karachi 30 N.-D. sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady Total sales 4000, Spot 5·38-16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 12-16 + 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 6000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·49	5·49	5·49
+4	+5	+5
Jan.-Feb	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5 49	5·50	5·51
+5	+5	+5
April.-May.	**May-June.**	
5·51	5·52	
+5	+5	

Receipts at U S Ports	62,000
Do. last year	44,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do. do Continent	25,000

In New York—

Spot	10·45
Futures, month of December	10·11 — 5
Do. do. March	10·24 — 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	10
Futures, month of Jan.	10·10 — 1
Do. do. April	10·37 — 2
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	17,000
Total visible supply	1,870,000
Total visible supply East Indian	124,000
Quantity in sight	1,890,000
Stock in Liverpool	139,000
Afloat American	390,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 8th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	911 bales.
Wheat	65,583 cwts.
Linseed	2,963 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,334 „
Gingellyseed	628 „
Poppyseed	102 „
Groundnuts	20 „
Castorseed	13,198 „
Rice	4,863 „
Myrabolams	622 „
Cotonseed	6,370 „
Mowraseed	1,701 „
Gram	2,399 „
Joowar	3,123 „
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 8,14,083
Silver Bullion	Rs. 1,60,433
Ex s. s. Arcadia from London.	

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 10.

Exchange—Tone Steady.	
Bank T.T.	1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1 32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do	169 3-4 to 170
Marks 8 do do	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	189
Japan 20 do do	148 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.	
Cash	97-11
1st Settlement ...31st October	97·9
Money Market,—Tone easy.	

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 6th October	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay 30 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	0	0 to 6-1-0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	0 to 5 11 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	25 1-2		to 26 1-2
GINGELLISEED.—Tone steady.			
Howre Khandeish.....Rs.	38		to 40

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet
Estimated sales ....bales	8,000
Imports ... ... do	13,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·45	5·45
— 4	—4
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan. Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·45	5·45	5·46
— 4	— 4	— 4
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5.47	5·47	5·48
— 4	— 4	— 4

COTTON.—Tone. Quiet but steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 1st October, as compared with the statement of the 8th October, :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 1. Rs.	Oct 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,45,429	55,45,769
Public Deposits at Branches	30,12,529	26,67,935
Other Deposits	6,91,81,773	6,78,35,828
Post Bills	18,645	17,389
Sundries	15,28,930	15,.5,312
Rs...	9,75,87,307	9,63,22,033
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,20,31,378	1,23,43. 06
Other authorised Securities	11,87,093	11,32 9.5
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,87,893	63,00,033
Loans do. do.	1,46,61,182	1,50,74,404
Bills discounted and purchased	3,07,21,418	3,22,37,917
Dead Stock	3,09,141	3,09,141
Stamps and Stationery	2,607	2,5.3
Balances with other Banks	11,35,807	7,35 8.5
Sundries	1,43,635	1,62 1.0
Cash	3,07,57,361	2,77,61,222
Rs.	9,75,87,307	9,33,22,033

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 29th and 30th Spoon Competitions of the above Club, took place, at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 15th inst of Saturday. The following are the scores:—

	Score 700 Yds.
Sergt-Instr S Br flit, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	30b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	28c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	22c
Cr-Sgt R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	27d
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25e
Sergt-instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs	25c
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	23
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols	14
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	5

a Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 8 Points. „ „
d Handicapped 7 Points. „ „
e Handicapped 10 Points, „ „

	Scores 800 Yds.
Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club	31a
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	24d
Sergt E T Draccott, G I P R Vols	22d
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	20
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	19
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	17
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs	14

a Handicapped 8 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 10 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points. „ „
d Handicapped 8 Points, „ „

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

GARNETT—October 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of W Garnett of a daughter.
GILLATT—October 4, at Deolali, the wife of J Barratt Gillatt, 93rd S Highlanders, of a daughter.
O'BRIEN—September 12, at Glanmire, Mussoorie, the wife of T C O'Brien, of a daughter.
PEARS—October 8, at Egmore, the wife of S D Pears, of a daughter.
ROLSTON—September 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of J Rolston, R and R Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

KING—October 7, at Royapuram, Charles Barton King, Sea Customs, Madras, aged 36 years, 5 months and 23 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets 5h. 41m. High water, 0-14m., 0-21s. Low water, 0-3m., 0-13s.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.
Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—Owing to the Sports, there will be no polo this week.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 12 and 13th instant.

FOUND.—A gold open-faced lady's watch and a gold ring set with diamonds were found by a policeman at Churney Road yesterday morning. The articles are lying in the office of the Commissioner of Police awaiting claimants.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of Capt. F. H. Addis and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles will play a programme of music at the Gymkhana Athletic Sports to-day and Saturday next.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—H. H. Sir Siddick Ahmedkhan, Nawab of Janjira, attended by fifty followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Poona and has taken up his residence in a Bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagon—H. H. Sujansingji Runjisingji, Raja of Rutlam, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from his capital and is staying in a Bungalow at Nepean Sea Road. He has been attended by twenty-four followers.

BURGLARY AT WORLI.—Mr. T. A. E. Thompson, Engineer in charge of the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, has reported to the police the theft of two gold watches and several articles of jewelery of the aggregate value of Rs. 607 from his bungalow near the Pumping Station on Saturday night. Mr. Thompson stated that about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning he was aroused by his wife and on getting up he saw three men dressed only in dhotars, run out of the bed-room. On examining the room he found a large wooden box containing clothes and jewellery missing. He made inquiries and discovered the box just below the stairs, broken open and the articles of jewellery abstracted therefrom. All the doors of the bungalow having been left open, the thieves had been greatly facilitated in their work.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.—A Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. Sassoon J. David (Chairman), Mr. Krishnarao Chimbhoorkar, Mr. Vinayak J. Shunkersett, and Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahil, was held at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning. In all seventy-five cases were disposed of, mostly of behaving in a disorderly manner, causing obstruction ill-treating animals and plying vehicles without licenses.—Another Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. S. R. Bomonji (Chairman), Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. N. V. Mandlick and Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy met at Dadar yesterday morning. The Court disposed of forty-three cases, including one of rash driving which was postponed. The highest punishment inflicted by the Court was a fine of Rs. 5.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE.—On Sunday afternoon, a gathering of the past and present students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce was held at the College premises opposite to the Marine Lines Station. Mr. N. P. Engineer, an ex-student of the Institution and at present a Dakshina, Fellow of the Elphinstone College, presiding. Speeches were delivered by several students, and it was resolved to form an association for the promotion of social intercourse amongst the past and present students, and to perform "Jasan" ceremony in memory of the founder of the Institute, the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and to render pecuniary and other help to the poorer students, for which a subscription list was sent round. Refreshments were provided by the Provisional Committee, and the toasts of the King-Emperor and Royal family and of the family of the founder of the Institute coupled with the name of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, were drunk. The last toast was of the Institution, coupled with the name of the Principal Mr. K. S. Aiyar. Certificates and scholarships awarded to successful students of the College in various commercial subjects were then announced.

THIEVING COACHMAN AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Dewalla Kalu, a coachman in the employ of Bhai Ramchundra, was charged at the instance of Inspector Aldridge, with stealing twenty-eight currency notes, three sovereigns, a gold watch and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 423, the property of his master, Lukhoo Bhulia, a Hindu was charged with abstment of the offence. The evidence showed that on the 4th instant, the complainant missed the property from a cash-box and was about to inform the police, when he discovered that his coachman had disappeared. The complainant informed the police and gave the name of his coachman as the person on whom he rested his suspicions. The police made inquiries and ascertained that the second accused who was friend of the first accused and who used to visit him at the complainant's house had also made himself scarce. It was further ascertained that both the accused were natives of Surat, and advices were at once wired to the authorities thereof with the result that the culprits were arrested at the Surat Station at 7 a. m. on the 6th instant. They were searched when the gold watch was found on the person of the first, and cash on the second accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to six and second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Paul Siqueira, a Goanese, employed as saloon waiter on the s. s. "Rydal Hall" charged Mr. Jones, second officer on the same steamer with assault. Mr. Dalima, pleader appeared for the complainant. The latter's story was that on the morning of the 23rd of September last, when the vessel was in the Suez Canal on her voyage between Port Said and Bombay, the complainant was carrying a basket of fruit up a flight of stairs near the deck when the accused kicked him near the left shoulder, causing a swelling. The accused's story was that on the night previous to the morning in question, the complainant was drunk and on the next morning the accused reproved him saying that if he behaved that way again he would be reported to the captain. The complainant retorted indignantly that he did not care for the captain, which aroused the anger of the accused who slapped him with the back of his hand on the face. He denied having kicked him at all. The accused said he would like to have the complainant examined by any medical man attached to the Court and would pay his fee and thereby prove that the injury complained of was not owing to the slaps he gave the complainant on his face. He showed his willingness to award Rs. 10 as compensation to the accused, but that offer was refused by the complainant. The case was then proceeded with and the evidence of some of the men on the steamship was heard. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10 out of which he ordered Rs. 5 to be given to complainant as compensation.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE DALLAS CO.

THE "Times of Ceylon" reports the death of a member of the Dallas Opera Company, Mr. Ritter Riley, who seriously injured himself internally while dancing on the stage during the recent visit of the Company to Bombay. Mr. Riley after being left behind followed the Company to Karachi and according to the Colombo paper died there. Mr. Riley was exceedingly popular with the members of the Company, and he left many friends in Colombo to whom his death will come as a great surprise. One of Mr. Riley's most successful 'roles' was that of the golf caddy in 'Three Little Maids." He sustained the character most admirably, as he did also that of the whistler in the "Belle of New York." He was exceedingly versatile, and the Company will sadly miss him in many ways' Mr. Riley, it is understood, joined the Company at Hong-Kong, where previously he was a bank clerk; but the allurements of the stage led him to forsake the stool, and there seemed every promise of a successful career before him.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST OFFICIALS.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane, charged Mr. Framji Ruttonji Sarvey or, Assistant Engineer, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, and Edulji Fakirji Marker, a turn-cock, with, the theft of twenty-eight iron frames of the value of Rs. 28, the property of the Port Trustees and with abetment of the offence. Mr. Yarke-Smith, solicitor, appeared to 'prosecute; Mr. Jehangir Nesmuchwala, solicitor and Mr. Framji Ruttonji and Mr. Vellicher, pleader appeared for the first accused, Mr. Rustom D N Wadia, barrister-at law, defended the second accused, Edulji Marker.

Mr. Wadia submitted that absolutely no case had been made out against his client, who was entitled to an honourable acquittal. The whole case stood or fell on the evidence of Mahomed Mistri and counsel urged that that evidence did not incriminate the second accused in any respect. From the very commencement of the trial the prosecution said that they had no proper evidence against that accused and they wanted to withdraw the charge against him. But counsel proceeded, his client did not agree to that course being adopted. He had served the Port Trustees for twenty-two years honestly and faithfully, and he thought the best course for him, was to have a fair trial and an honourable acquittal. Mr Wadia further submitted that the evidence in the whole case had been of a most flimsy character against all the accused and particularly against his client, who ought not to have been charged before the Court at all.

Mr Smith said he felt that in this case he had not sufficient ground for suggesting to the Court that there was any criminal knowledge on the part of the second accused Edulji as to the brackets having been made at the Port Trust's workshop. There was no doubt that he was chiefly instrumental in sending the brackets off. The only grievance he could possibly have, was that he was kept too long joined as a defendant in this particular case; but considering the circumstances under which he had been arrested, the police must have found it extremely difficult to know exactly the point at which to let him go. The prosecution, however, suggested to the Court at an early stage of the case that they did not see their way to press any evidence against him, but the Court ruled that he was to remain on the charge sheet. Continuing, Mr. Smith said his point about the whole case was this that it was not his business to try and induce his Worship to convict anybody against whom there was no reasonable evidence. He would only bring material facts of the case to the notice of the Court and leave it to come to a definite finding upon them. Notwithstanding the very great confidence with which Mr. Branson addressed the Court, he (Mr. Smith) thought that this was an easy case in which there was a great deal of material evidence against the first accused. He protested strongly against the remark made by Mr. Branson that this was not a bona fide prosecution. Mr. Smith submitted that the Port Trustees were perfectly justified in taking these proceedings. This was a case in which some of their officials, who were paid as whole time workers, were found engaged in a work not their own and employing the agency of the Trust for carrying out that work. He submitted that a practice such as this was perfectly dishonest, and the Trustees were entitled to look into these irregularities themselves. Mr. Smith then commented upon the evidence at some length and submitted that the evidence in the case was positive and sufficient, and the theory that the first accused had nothing to do with the brackets being done at the Port Trust workshop would not hold water.

His Worship in giving his decision said the evidence for the prosecution had clearly established the fact that the brackets were made at the Port Trust workshop at Chinch Bunder, at the instance of Mahomed Mistri and that the iron from which then were made came out of the stores at the workshop. A theft had, therefore, been clearly committed in respect of these articles. The only question which the Court had to decide was as to who was responsible for it. The accused Edulji was not employed at the workshop and had no knowledge of the goods that were made there. He was altogether innocent of any guilty knowledge and must be acquitted. With regard to the first accused Framji, the point which the Court had to consider was whether the twenty-eight brackets were made at the Port Trust workshop with his knowledge or not. If he knew of their being made there and if he ordered Edulji to send them to Deolali, he was guilty. But, on the other hand, if he had no such knowledge he was just as innocent as Edulji. The only material witness in this case who proved this knowledge against Framji, was Mahomed Mistri. He said that Framji as his superior ordered him to get the frames made as usual in the workshop. On the other hand, Framji said that he told Mahomed to go to the Empress Iron Foundry to get them made there, and an Mahomed suggesting that they could be obtained cheaper in the market, he left him to act in his discretion and to get them made as cheap as possible. The Court had to consider, therefore, whether it should believe Mahomed or not. Looking to the evidence of this witness in his cross-examination and his conduct throughout the incident, his Worship was compelled to come to the conclusion that Mahomed was not a reliable witness. His Worship then referred to certain statements of Mahomed and characterised them as false. Another reason why Mahomed should not be believed was that on his own showing he was an accomplice. It was said that if Framji went to the Port Trust workshop daily, and as these brackets were being made for five or six days, he could not have failed to notice them, and if so, he would have made inquiries about the parties for which they were made. But there was evidence to show that he was a very busy man and had to do much out-door work that his Principal Office was elsewhere; and that he went to the workshop only for half an hour during the day and went round the place. Naturally, therefore his inspection would be of a cursory nature, and his Worship would not be justified in holding that he must have seen the frames being made there. It was also urged that what could be the inducement for Mahomed Mistri to make the frames at the workshop inspite of the distinct orders from his superior that they should be got made outside. This question might be answered by another, and that was what could be the inducement for a trusted, respectable and well-paid servant of the Port Trust to suddenly become dishonest with respect to brackets worth only Rs. 28 and which were not wanted for his own use, but for charitable work? His Worship thought it would be revolting to the feelings of every well bred Parsee gentleman to rob a charity institution or to use in a charitable work goods fraudulently obtained. His Worship found it rather difficult to believe that Framji had told Mahomed Mistri to get the frames made at the workship. Besides this one could not forget that this same man Mahomed Mistri was arrested for this offence, kept under surveillance for three days and only allowed to go home after perhaps he had helped the police to finish their investigations. Statements made by a witness, who had been so treated by the police would have to be always regarded with some suspicion. The Court directed that the accused Framji be acquitted and that the iron frames should be returned to the Port Trust authorities.

The two other cases against the accused will be heard next week.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLS CHALLENGE CUP.

The following is the draw for the Bowls Challenge Cup

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Final	Final
R A Don	+ 7				
F H Greig	+ 4	bye			
C M Gray	Sc				
W F Rutherford	+ 5				
Jas Carnegie	+ 3				
R A Spence	+ 7				
C Tompson	+ 7				
J M Bannister	+ 7				
G C Scott	+ 7				
W A H Big Brown,	+ 6				
C J Michael	+ 4				
F F Fisher	+ 5				
J D Johnston	6				
C E Graham	+ 7				
A W Blake	+ 7				
C H Roberts	+ 7				
G W Gilchrist	Lo				
J Esplin	+ 5				
C M Ross	+ 4				
F A H East	+ 5				
A M Forrest	+ 7				
R Ferrie	+ 4	bye			
E E Bryant	+ 7				
D Brand	+ 4				

The 1st Round is to be played by Saturday 15th instant
The 2nd Round is to be played by Wednesday 19th instant
The 3rd Round is to be played by Saturday 22nd instant
The Semi Final is to be played by Wednesday 26th instant
The Final is to be played by Saturday 29th instant

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking progressing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold. Cotton picking general. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Unusually hot Cotton plants flourishing, bolls rapidly ripening, and continue to show more improvement. Foodgrains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton arrivals expected early in December Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Unusually hot, Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls and prospects much improved. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Drought still continues. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a fall over a large area the fall having been brisk in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Agra, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Raipur. The barometer is in slight to moderate defect of normal over a large area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh in Cutch and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in excess at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Surat and Khandwa, and 5° in defect at Masulipatam; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Sirsa, Delhi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Poona and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Deesa and the lowest 63° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar, the Central Provinces and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain.—Bijapur reports about two inches, Bellary about an inch and a quarter, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Trichinopoly nearly an inch and Nagpur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Madras and Cochin light to moderate showers.

Weather is slightly unsettled and local showers are likely in Ceylon and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 11.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For further evidence at 11 a. m.

12-03—Lukhmidas Khimji and Co—The G I P Railway Co— vs Kessewji Issue Sinclair Bam B and A Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

609-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ali Mohomed Jan Mahomed and others J F Dastur Sorabji and J M J and M Payne and Co—Little and Co—and Ardeser H O and Co
For trial of I sues.

730-03—Payne and Co—Nawal Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Chustri and another Mahubhoy J and M

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shaparjee Dorabji Dubash vs Sorabji Rustom

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to,
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

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S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

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FORT,
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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS

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A WONDERFUL SHOW
AT WHITEAWAY'S.
Please see last page for particulars.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
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NOTICE RE DE DION MOTOR CARS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our esteemed CONSTITUENTS and the MOTORING PUBLIC in general that we have been appointed SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated DE DION MOTOR CARS and that several latest 1905 pattern DE DION Cars will be with us in Bombay shortly. Orders for these can be booked against arrival or Cars can be specially ordered out against indents with any kind of French or English bodies and extras.
All DE DION Cars imported by us are guaranteed to be genuine latest pattern Cars specially built for us suitable for India, and the De Dion Firms of Paris and London have undertaken not to supply GENUINE LATEST PATTERN DE DION Cars to any one else in OUR Territory.
All interested are invited to come and see our Correspondence with the DE DION Co. appointing US their SOLE AGENTS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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INDIAN CIGARS
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FROM
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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
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CURZON & CO.,
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and at the
BOMBAY BRANCH
OF
SPENCER & Co., LD.
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REMINGTON INVOICING TYPEWRITER
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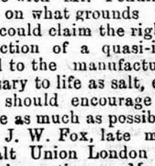
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.
The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.
as substitutes are being offered.
At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"
as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom, Berndorf, in Austria, December 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1904.

FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SALT TAX.

THE coming number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" will contain an article by Mr. J. B. Pennington in which he advocates the abolition of the Indian Salt Monopoly. This, he clearly shows, can be done without any material sacrifice of revenue, for, he argues, if the reduction of the tax of twenty per cent. has been secured without any loss to the State, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is not quite hopeless to look forward to the time when this most undesirable tax will be a thing of the past, like the corresponding English tax. Mr. Pennington, like most of us, was not wholly satisfied by the action of the Government of India, seeing that the Finance Minister in announcing the reduction was careful to point out as the peculiar merit of the tax that it could so easily be raised again in case of need. As Mr. Pennington tells his readers, the average consumption of salt in India is not at present much, if at all, more than half of what is generally considered absolutely necessary for perfect health, especially amongst a population so largely vegetarian, though they do not, as has been stated, all live on rice and vegetables and drink water, and he would have it remembered that the well-to-do classes, who may perhaps number six millions, will certainly eat and waste a great deal more than the twenty-five pounds usually considered necessary, so that very much less than the average amount will be left for the poorest classes who suffer so much at all times from want of food and malnutrition generally. As a matter of fact Mr. Pennington, after writing his paper discovered that the lower orders eat more salt than the upper classes, because it is their only condiment. Whether it be true or not that the incidence of the tax amounts to four thousand per cent. on its cost price or not, the salt tax, here or elsewhere, is, as has been affirmed in the House of Commons, one of the worst taxes ever levied in the civilised world.

What Mr. Pennington complains of most, and rightly so, is that the Government monopoly makes it impossible to get salt, as many people would, for nothing, simply "because the vexatious interference of a huge and expensive, not to say corrupt, Government Department prevents anything like free trade in this necessary of life and persecutes poor old women for distilling a little salt even for their own use." It does seem monstrous when we think of it, and we doubt much if people at Home who write of the great and glorious work the British administration is doing for India, knew more of the administration of the Salt Department and its ramifications, they would change their tune to one in a distinctly minor key. As Mr. Pennington puts it, we actually spend about half a million sterling every year in harassing the poorest of the poor, so as to secure a gross revenue of about six millions sterling. At least five millions sterling could be raised from India's salt supply without any monopoly at all. Government monopoly, rather than the tax, is what the writer aims at. And he makes out a very strong case in favour of its abolition. Nothing could be more telling than his indictment of the application of the Government monopoly to the Native States, and he cites in illustration of his statements, his experiences in Pudukota. In 1874-75 the revenue from salt was there also a monopoly of the State, but such a very unprofitable monopoly that the profit in one year amounted only to Rs. 445. Mr. Pennington recommended its abolition. When, however, Sashiah Shastri took charge of the kingdom, he set to work to improve the management of the salt monopoly as well as other departments, and so far succeeded in improving the revenue as to secure a fairly handsome compensation from the Madras Government, viz Rs. 38,000 a year, when it was ultimately determined to abolish Pudukota salt altogether, and compel the State to take all its salt from the Madras Government. The result of the arrangement has been that, though Pudukota benefited, the unfortunate people have ever since been compelled to buy Madras salt at an exorbitant price, and to keep up a costly establishment to prevent anyone in Pudukota making a handful of earth salt even for his own use, in accordance with immemorial custom, or from developing the country by using it as manure to improve his land or otherwise. We can understand and sympathise with Mr. Pennington in his failure to see on what grounds the British Government could claim the right to interfere with the action of a quasi-independent state in regard to the manufacture of an article so necessary to life as salt, even if the Government should encourage its private manufacture as much as possible.

Mr. J. W. Fox, late managing director of the Salt Union London Agents, has offered some observations on Mr. Pennington's paper, and deeply laments the painful results of the Salt Tax in India. With a desire to improve the existing state of things, he comments upon the subject in its commercial and trading aspects. He says it is obvious that the large increase in the consumption of salt in India, which, it is expected, would result from the abolition of the tax, would give employment to an enormous number of hands required for its distribution throughout the country, would add to the revenue of the railways and canals of India and increase the profits derived from the salt trade by those engaged in its manufacture. When all this is taken into account, Mr. Fox believes the advantages accruing to the various interests, added to the direct benefits derived by the Indian natives from the freer use of salt in their food, in the curing of fish, the preservation of meat and vegetables, the feeding of cattle, the cultivation of land and in many other ways, would, if it were possible to express them in figures, be found to outweigh, by far, the amount of the revenue derived by the Indian Government from the tax. In dealing with the subject Mr. Fox takes no account of the cost of collecting the tax, the increased amount paid by the consumer in excess of the sum which finds its way to the exchequer, as must be the case with all indirect taxation, the expense of the preventive service for the detection and punishment of smuggling, nor of the cost to the State in the sickness and suffering, which all experience tells us is the inevitable result of an insufficient use of salt as an article of diet. But, he believes, that, if a conference were called in England of all parties concerned in the subject—the salt trade, the shipping interest and the various societies and individuals who desire to better the condition of the people of India—some good might be done, especially if a deputation could approach Lord Curzon on the matter before he left England. We do not learn that the suggestion has been acted upon, but the two writers have earned the gratitude of the people of this country for drawing public attention to a very real grievance.

A TRAVANCORE EXPERIMENT.

SINCE his assumption of the office of Dewan of Travancore, Mr. Madhav Rao has made several departures which, if they have no other result, should at least make his administration popular. He has, for instance, taken steps towards the introduction of free primary education in the State, and under his inspiration orders have been issued for the creation of a popular Assembly to give the public a voice in the affairs of the State. Mr. Madhav Rao has served for many years in the "model" state of Mysore, and the Travancore Representative Assembly is to be constituted on the lines of that which annually meets in Mysore. It is, of course, a privilege very restricted in its nature, that is being given to the Travancoreans, for it is limited to an annual expression of opinion, which in itself may have results or otherwise according to the disposition of the Government. In the case of Mysore beneficial results have followed from the direct presentation to Government of the views of the popular representatives, so much so that the suggestion that the Assembly should not be summoned this year has been received with anything but favour. The order directing the constitution of the Travancore Assembly states that it will enable the Government to learn at first hand how its action affects the people and to have the benefit of their suggestions regarding the measures that may be necessary to promote administrative efficiency and to ameliorate the condition of the people. The Assembly is to meet annually in the capital soon after the birth-day of his Highness the Maharajah, and the first meeting will take place on the 22nd inst. Two representatives of the agricultural, trading and industrial interests are to be chosen from each taluq the qualification for selection being the payment of an annual land revenue of not less than Rs. 100, or a net annual income of not less than Rs. 6,000. The selection of representatives is for the present entrusted to the Division Peishcar, a limitation which would seem to have an important influence on the character of the Assembly. The procedure to be followed at the meeting is carefully outlined. The Dewan will address the Assembly regarding the working of the departments of State during the past year and the measures proposed to be adopted in the current year. The members will then be invited to make any representations they may wish regarding the measures affecting the people at large or the different communities or interests. There is to be no voting and no question of submitting policy or proposals to the Assembly for approval or disapproval. The sole object of the Assembly, it is stated, is to give the people an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government their requirements, wishes or grievances on the one hand, and on the other to make the policy and measures of Government better known so that all possible grounds for misconception may be removed. In other words the members of the Assembly will have the right of speech tempered by the knowledge that it rests with the Government to determine whether the right is to be of much value or not. At the same time the constitution of the Assembly is a step in advance and indicates that the Travancore Administration is not averse to criticism. It remains to be seen whether the Government is impervious to criticism, for upon the effect which the Assembly's representations may have depends its success as an administrative experiment.

KAYESTHAS AND WINE DRINKING.

THE active practice of temperance among the Kayesthas seems to have reached the stage when the preacher who inculcates abstinence from strong drink is in danger of finding his occupation gone. Such at any rate, we gather from the report of the Kayestha Temperance Societies for the past year. Temperance literature, says the General Secretary of the Society, is now treated as a dead letter. Twenty years ago, wine drinking was considered a necessary item of entertainment in every city and town. "Such, however, is not the case now, and for that very reason those who used to render me help in the cause of temperance have now become silent and indifferent." There are, however, some contradictions in the report. We learn that the influence of the Temperance Societies has pervaded the Kayestha community to such an extent as to abolish wine drinking in all marriage feasts ceremonies and public entertainments. But an exception must be made of the Kayesthas who live in Hyderabad (Deccan) who decline to consider wine drinking a vice and indulge in it publicly and on all festive occasions. A branch of the Temperance Society has, however, been established there and it may be that a different story will be told in the future. Another feature of backsliding is the fact that though many abstain from wine drinking in public they indulge privately and for this the General Secretary frankly declares there is no remedy. Still there is actual progress reflected in the statement that thousands of Kayesthas have become regular abstainers from drink, and the societies have had a considerable influence in modifying the "Holi" celebrations in many parts of the country. Liquor drinking is generally associated with the "Holi," but on the last occasion in 78 districts and 55 villages only a few out of several hundreds of thousands of Kayesthas drank wine. The report shows that the Societies did a great deal of work during last year, though plague had its influence on their operations.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BURMA.

THE annual report on the administration of criminal justice in Burma, for the year 1903, presents no new features from those of the preceding year. The slight increase in the number of cases reported is normal. There was a decrease in the number of cases of grievous hurt and a noticeable increase in the number of cases of cattle-theft and robbery. Other noteworthy points are the increased use made by Magistrates of the provisions of section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and the decrease in the number of cases in which security for good behaviour was demanded. Instructions were issued during the year with the view of obviating irregularity or want of due care on the part of Magistrates recording confessions made by accused persons before trial, and of securing that such confessions shall be made under circumstances as free from suspicion as practicable. The number of Magistrates of various classes did not materially differ from those of the preceding year. The plan of substituting, for separate officers who are respectively Additional Magistrates and peripatetic Civil Judges, stationary officers performing both civil and criminal work, was adopted in several districts and was found to work satisfactorily. Head-quarters Assistants in several districts were invested with powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as a measure of relief to District Magistrates. There was no change in the constitution of the Chief Court or in the distribution of criminal business or the system of its disposal.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander T. H. Heming, R. N., sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Lieutenant-Commander, A. J. Marsack, sailed yesterday for Port Blair.

THE death is reported in London, on the 8th ultimo, of Mr. G. B. Stacey, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who was for many years resident in Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th September 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 224,927 maunds and Rs. 25,435 in the earnings.

THE Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, second member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, proceeds on six months' leave to England on the 15th instant, and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, succeeds him in the Council.

WE understand that Mr. Greeven, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department will, on return from leave Home, revert to the United Provinces in order to take up the post of Legal Remembrancer on the retirement of Mr. Gill.

ONE of the cantonments which seems indicated as certain to be detached from Madras is Belgaum. It is actually in the Bombay Presidency, and within easy reach of Poona by rail, so that it should naturally fall within the limits of the Bombay Command.

LORD KITCHENER will pay a few day's visit to Allahabad, on his way from Simla to Calcutta, next month.

COLONEL YATE, Agent to the Governor-General of Baluchistan, will vacate his appointment, at the end of this month.

AS the cold weather has now set in along the frontier of Eastern Persia, the work of erecting boundary pillars is being actively carried on by the Seistan Commission.

MR. WHITE KING, Officiating Commissioner of Rawalpindi, proceeds Home, on leave this week. Mr. A. Meredith fills the vacancy and Lieutenant-Colonel Davies will act as Commissioner of Delhi pending the return of Mr. Gordon Walker early next month.

PAYING visits by airship is the latest fashionable novelty in Paris. There have been several instances of it recently, and three gentlemen left Paris by airship for a visit to the country house of Count Coutades. The wind was favourable and the distance of about 23 miles was covered in 45 minutes.

AN interesting series of experiments have been in progress at Cherbourg during the present week, to establish, if possible, some kind of stable equilibrium between the rival claims of submarines and submersibles. There is no expectation that the absolute supremacy of either one or the other will be established, and it is recognised that while the time taken to submerge the latter is a real objection, on the other hand, they do make the high sea, while the present dimensions of submarines render them useless for anything but coast defence.

THEY are telling a good story of which a certain Jewish Rabbi is the hero. He was riding in a crowded street car and rose to offer his seat to a lady who entered with a number of other passengers. Before she could take it a young man plumped himself down in the vacated seat. The Rabbi said nothing but gazed at him in disgusted silence. "What's the matter?" suddenly demanded the young man in a gruff voice. "What are you glaring at me for like that? You look as if you'd like to eat me." "I am forbidden to eat you," answered the Rabbi. "I am a Jew."

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Sept. 20:—It is no secret that in France the unpopularity of war has so extensively increased among all classes of the present generation as to inspire the military authorities with serious concern. The incidents of the Far Eastern battles both on land and on sea have produced an impression in this country of which it were idle to dispute the significance. It is already evident that France, where the popular will prevails, is now one of the most pacific countries on the Continent. She would only allow herself to be involved in war where the national honour of her vital interests were concerned. In no Continental State would an aggressive or sentimental war be more energetically opposed by the people. In that one respect, at all events, the lessons of the Far Eastern drama have already had a salutary effect, and there is good reason to believe that the influence it has had on Frenchmen extends to certain other countries which have been for so many years afflicted with militarism.

BRITAIN'S GERMAN COMPETITORS.

WORK, "WITH MORE PLEASURE."

Does the German work harder than the Englishman? He works longer hours, but does he produce more! In the course of recent visits to factories and workshops of various kinds in all parts of Germany, I found the opinion general that he does not turn out more work in a given time than the Englishman. The main characteristic of labour in Germany was well expressed to me by Mr. Albert Brockhaus one of the leading printers in Leipzig, the city of printers. His ruling idea is to enable his people to work "with more pleasure." "The result," he said, "is that when I have an order for England that is wanted quickly I go into a room and say, 'Now, see, that is for England,' and they attack it like one regiment. They do it in no time, and the execution is in the best style."

"Like one regiment," that is the keynote of the German all over, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In the factories, as in the barracks, the German if receiving and carrying out instructions. His commanders and overseers think, and he executes their orders implicitly, without question, without variation. He works steadily, if slowly; but he is always working, when not eating. Three times a day he halts to eat, or to drink coffee or beer. As a rule he smokes all the time, if not engaged on an article that may suffer damage.

Method and regularity are as much the rule of the Workshop and the factory as of the barrack square and the battleship. There is a place for everything, each place with a warning label. To set anything else in that place "ist verboten." Life is regulated on the principle of "thou shalt not," translated "ist verboten." Workshop floors are not cumbered with waste material, the yards are not littered with scrap iron and worn-out machinery, hindering and hampering movement. Order cleanliness, and comfort are the guiding principles of management. Most workshops factories, and shipyards are laid out on a scale of greater spaciousness than is often possible in this country. But whether space is cheap or not, the builders contrive to provide a remarkable amount of light and air for the workers. Government is highly solicitous for the health of its people, and ensures that working-places are kept clean and in good sanitary condition. Managers themselves realise that comfort makes for good work and willing service, and they improve on the precept in actual practise. In the least cleanly processes there is a remarkable absence of dust and dirt. In the founderies it is compulsory to make provision for carrying off noxious gases in dusty employments, exhaust fans are employed to keep the air clean. Machinery is most carefully guarded to prevent accident, the protection of the dangerous parts being painted red. It is sometimes said on platforms that the English manufacturer is handicapped by Factory Act restrictions which do not affect his competitors. That is certainly not true of Germany except as to hours, for the regulation of conditions is more strict than here, and the rules are rigorously enforced. The average workman there gets more benefit from the law, though in some special cases, like cotton weaving, there may be a lower standard than with us.

The surroundings of many of the industrial centres are pleasant in their beauty. The prosperous manufacturing city of Dusseldorf may almost be called a garden city. Tramways radiate from the centre, and carry the workmen to the factories scattered on the outskirts, amid fields and trees in the open country: I had the greatest difficulty one day in finding a large locomotive works among the trees that surrounded it on three sides. In Leipzig you may see printing works, employing hundreds of people, and machine-making factories set down in groves and gardens, or with flower plots blossoming in the central courtyard.

All these things tend to create what Mr. Brockhaus called "more pleasure." Inside the buildings the people are encouraged, nay compelled, to cultivate habits of cleanliness and good order. In most factories each workman is given a locker like a golfer's club-box, in which to hang his street clothes during the day and his working garb at night. Abundant washing accommodation is provided, separate basins and clean hot water, while soap and clean towels are allowed for a halfpenny a week. Many firms provide baths, with hot and cold water, and these are largely used. Fancy a Manchester mechanic or a Sheffield grinder taking a bath before going home! He would insist on doing it in the master's time, and being allowed time-and-a-half for the martyrdom!

The German is not in such a hurry to be home to tea. He has been eating all day. Beginning with coffee and bread before leaving home in the morning, he has had three more meals, before returning at night. At eight o'clock he throws down his tools to take breakfast, which lasts fifteen minutes. At noon he has an hour and a half for dinner. About four o'clock he takes another quarter of an hour to drink coffee or beer. Dinner is generally served in a casino or large dining-room, with canteen attached. The men may bring their own meals, or have them delivered and warmed on the premises, or they may buy them ready cooked from a contractor who manages the casino. He holds his contract from the firm, and is under the supervision of an elected committee. Beer is served cheaply and liberally; a man may take a bottle of lager to drink while working his machine during the afternoon; but "schnapps ist verboten." Schnapps-drinking is generally discouraged, and the man who is addicted to these "hard" liquors is not respected. They are more antagonistic to efficient labour than whisky, and the German mechanic is usually satisfied with his beloved and refreshing lager.

So far as one can judge by watching men engaged in different occupations, I should say that the German does not work as hard as the Englishman, certainly not as hard as a Scotchman. This opinion was fully borne out by Britons who own or manage factories in various states of the Empire. The German works sixty hours a week, he is steady, sober, and industrious, but he does not take so much out of a machine in a week as an Englishman does. This at least was the experience of British works managers.

A remarkable feature of the workman's life in Germany is that he knows nothing of the Saturday half-holiday, and even less of "Saint Monday." He does not need afternoons off in mid-week to watch football matches. Though he works up till six or seven o'clock on Saturday evening, he gets all the enjoyment he wants out of the week-end with his family, and is ready for work sharp at the starting hour on Monday morning. When I asked the managers of shipyards, engineering shops, textile, and other factories the percentage of men who appeared at six or seven o'clock on Monday morning, they were frankly astonished at the question. I justified the inquiry by saying that the greatest difficulty was experienced in England to get certain trades started on Monday mornings, and that some took the whole day off. The time-sheets of a large engineering works in Lancashire, which I examined some time ago, showed that while the machines ran for fifty-six hours a week, the average time put in by 3,000 workmen was forty-eight. That is to say that, though running expenses were incurred for fifty-six hours, and the work was ready for the staff, yet only forty-eight hours' production was given. That means a serious loss in the course of a year in a large factory. These laggards do not exist in Germany. At the largest shipyard in Hamburg an examination of the books was made for the purpose of this article, and I was assured that the minimum proportion of workmen who appear promptly on Monday is 95 per cent., and more frequently there are 98 or 99 per cent. when the engines start. That includes all grades—riveters, fitters, patternmakers, and shipbuilders. Those who do not come in time are shut out till Thursday, and are only taken on then if the exigencies of the work demand their help. At electric engineering works in Berlin (where the work is carried on night and day, and where women attend to many of the machines during the day), I was assured that the attendance is equally good. "St. Monday" is unknown. The lowest average attendance in the morning is 95 per cent. Employers generally agree that the moderate drinking customs of the people have a great deal to do with this result.

(Concluded on page 6.)

KUROPATKIN'S DECISION.

TO ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

RETREAT JUSTIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Tsar, Tsaritsa and Tsarevitch have arrived at Reval.

General Kuropatkin, in a General Order to the troops, justifies the retreat to Mukden on the ground of insufficiency of strength. He announces the Emperor is inflexibly determined to conquer and is sending adequate re-inforcements.

General Kuropatkin intimates that the time is approaching to assume the offensive.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

The Tsar has arrived at Reval and made a two hours' inspection of the Baltic Squadron.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that no official news is obtainable regarding the Russian advance, but a private telegram announces the occupation of Beniaputse from which the Japanese were out manœuvred.

The fighting has apparently not been serious.

Reuter (Chifu) says there is increased activity among the Japanese ships in stopping merchantmen due to a look out being kept for three British ships suspected of intending to attempt to enter Port Arthur with tinned meat and vegetables.

Russia and Japan continue to take large quantities of Welsh coal for their warships.

One thousand fifty hundred tons of coal are being shipped monthly from Cardiff and considerable shipment also from Newport and other ports in the Bristol Channel.

Large quantities were recently shipped to an island on the West Coast of Africa presumably for the Baltic Squadron.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Shanghai says the Japanese have captured many junks laden with military stores engaged in blockade running at Port Arthur.

THE PORTUGUESE DISASTER.

Expedition to be Organized.

The latest information regarding the Portuguese disaster in the Mossamedes Country states that it is much more serious and the killed are more numerous than was at first reported.

The Portuguese Cabinet meets at once to organise a large expedition of regular troops.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

Improvement Maintained.

Lady Curzon has passed a comfortable day and the morning's improvement is maintained.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER, 10, 2 P.M.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

93RD HIGHLANDERS vs. EAST LANCASHIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 10.

The Harris Football Tournament commenced this afternoon. Before the game was started a sharp shower of rain fell. It did not last long, but it made the ground somewhat heavy. The match to-day was between the 93rd Highlanders and East Lancashires. Both are local regiments stationed at Poona. Cheering of the large crowd was great. Play commenced at five and the Lancashires immediately made the attack but, the highlanders were equal to it and defended grandly. Ten minutes afterwards the highlanders assumed the aggressive and pressed hard, but the Lancashire half-backs were on the alert and kept the ball beyond danger till Pollock got on to it and kicked it in dangerous proximity to Lancashires' posts. The ball was shot over and on being placed again after some dodging Pollock finding the coast clear kicked it into goal. The Lancashires now brushed up and played steadily, their passing being remarkably clever. but they unfortunately did not take much advantage of their chances. The Highlanders played as they liked and the Lancashires acted wholly on the defensive. The result was that Quin tossed the ball through the alert forward ranks of Lancashires and following it up quickly kicked a second goal for the Highlanders. The first period closed with the game, Highlanders 2 goals, Lancashires nil.

The second half period was not very interesting. The Lancashire appeared to have lost heart. They would probably have equalised matters, judging from the skilful treatment of the ball by their right and left wings. The Highlanders then commenced to play in and out to cover time and did not give any chance to their opponents. Scores :—

93rd Highlanders ... . 2 goals.
East Lancashires ..... nil.

As the R. F. A. team is scratched, the finals will be played on Wednesday next between the Highlanders and the Warwicks.

The following were the teams :—Highlanders :—Mullen (goal), Wallers, Ballantine, Maclean, Tapsley, Mowatt, Pollock, Fleming, Hogg, McClay and Quin.

East Lancashires :— Carefoot (goal), Smith' Hubbeaty, Smallwood, Hartud, Hartley, Field, Naylor, Ainsworth, Booth, Farran and Graysan.

Judges : Sergeant Duffy, Manchester Regiment and Gunner Dunn, 29th Battery.

Referee . Sergeant Darcy, Governor's Band.

Just after the game there came a heavy downpour with thunder and lightning. The rain was badly wanted in the district as the crops were actually withering.

THE CORONATION CIRCUS.

After a very successful first week the management of the Coronation Circus introduced considerable changes in the programme last night. Mokana and the cyclists Blanche and Diacoff remained, and their turns proved as sensational and attractive as ever. Among the other features of the programme were the Coronation acrobats, a very clever and amusing troupe, and Lazalla who appeared in a startling trapeze act The rest of the programme was as excellent as ever and another crowded house testified to the popularity of the show, which is undoubtedly one of the best that has visited Bombay. After the performance last night the members of the Company entertained to supper the officers of the Anchor liner s.s. Persia which conveyed the Circus to Bombay.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY IN TIBET.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

THE Governor-General is pleased to sanction the following promotions in and admissions to the Military Division of the Order of Merit :—

"For promotion from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order" :—Subadar-Major Kaberaj Kanki, eight Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry on 6th July 1904, when he led a half company of his regiment to the attack of Gyantse town, forcing his way with 30 men through the town and up the Jong hills to the main gate, where he maintained his position for two hours, though exposed to a heavy fire and showers of stones from the top of the Jong.

Subadar Nawal Sing Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry on the 6th July during the attack on Gyantse Jong, where, advancing to assault a breach, although wounded in both legs, he continued in action though urged to fall out.

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order :—Lance-Naick Jhanda Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry on the 19th May, 1904.

When on dak patrol with seven men, and attacked by several hundred Tibetans about 1 1/2 miles from Gyantse Post, he, though severely wounded and unable to use his rifle, opened packets of ammunition with his teeth and distributed rounds among comrades, thus by his gallant conduct and example keeping his party fighting for some time against large odds till rescued by a party of Mounted Infantry.

Sepoy Tilok Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, when, though severely wounded, he continued fighting for over an hour against large odds till rescued by a party of Mounted Infantry.

Sepoy Jawalla Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. for conspicuous gallantry at the Karo-la on the 6th May, when Tibetan unhorsed and severely wounded Lance-Naick Thakur Singh, and then attacked Jamadar Hazara Singh, 16th Cavalry, who had run out of ammunition, Sepoy Jewalla Singh courageously rushed forward, clubbing his rifle, which had missed fire, and felled the Tibetan, and, though himself severely wounded in the encounter, he held him down till he could be secured, thereby saving the lives of his two comrades.

Sepoy (ward orderly) Rolla Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for conspicuous courage and coolness on the 26th June, when, during the attack on Nain monastery, he rushed forward under hot fire and dressed the wounds of a comrade who had fallen dangerously wounded, and helped to carry him to a place of safety.

Subadar Kesar Singh, 32nd Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry at the assault on the village of Palla on the 26th May. This native officer personally superintended the laying of four mines against the walls of buildings in the village on each occasion under a heavy fire, and after effecting a breach in the most formidable house in the village he was first to enter the building which was crowded with the enemy, shooting one of them.

Havildar Labh Singh, 32nd Pioneers, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the village of Palla in removing a box of gun cotton which had been deposited in a copse 150 yards from the village under the fire of the enemy. Havildar Ladh Singh ran out from the village and tried to raise the box alone, but finding he could not do this he ran back to the village procured assistance, and, returning once more, succeeded in bringing the box into the village, thus traversing the distance of 150 yards three times under close and heavy fire. Subsequently during the course of the day he behaved with great gallantry in the laying of four mines under heavy fire.

Havildar Karbir Pun, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry at the taking of Gyantse Jong on the 6th July, when, after being knocked back as he was following Lieutenant Grant in his first attempt to get into the breach, and falling a height of 20 feet he, as soon as he had recovered his breath, rushed up to the breach again and was the first into it.

Havildar Janbir Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on a village near Gyantse Jong on the 6th July, when he climbed a wall ten feet high strongly held by the enemy. From this position he checked the fire of the enemy, and killed several of them, being himself wounded.

Rifleman Ramu Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the Gyantse Jong on the 6th July, when, following Lieutenant Grant into the breach, he helped to prevent that officer from slipping back as the ground kept giving way, displaying great gallantry, and being wounded in his endeavours to be one of the first to enter the breach.

Rifleman Karagbir Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the assault on Gyantse Jong when, following Lieutenant Grant, he exhibited marked courage in his endeavours to be one of the first to reach the breach.

Sapper Chagatta, No. 3 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the village of Palla, when under fire and hail of bricks and stone he carried a heavy box of gun cotton to Captain Sheppard, R. E., by whom he stood till the charge was laid and the fuse lit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

Lieutenant Hodgson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

2nd-Lieutenant Miers, 1st Dragoon Guards, embarks for India to-morrow as a supernumerary to the Royal Munster Fusiliers to qualify for the Indian Army.

Captain Lord C. Fitzmaurice, 1st Dragoons, embarked for India last Friday to rejoin his Regiment.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 10.

Lieut-Col R Havelock Charles, I M S, from England.
Col H Massy, C B, A-A G, from England.
Capt M Mackelvie, I M S, from England.
Major R Hoare, 4th Hussars, from England.
Lieut W A Farquhar, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, from England.
Lieut Lord A Browne, R H A, from England.
Capt H R Stockley, R E, from England.
Lieut H Laney, 3rd Hussars, from England.
2nd-Lieut R H Brocklebank, 9th Lancers, from England.
Capt D Ogilvie, R E, from England.
Lieut A Watson, 22nd Cavalry, from England.
Major W R Hardy, R G A, from England.
Brigadier-Genl A W L Bayley, Comd Staff, from England.
Lieut G L Whatford. 65th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut M C D Drummond, 2nd Black Watch, from England.
Capt W L Bennet, R A M C, from England.
Lieut-Col S G Grant, 1st Cameronians, from England.
Lieut-Col V M Stockley, 10th Cav, from England.
Capt A R Greenwood, R A M C, from England.
Capt J Ollivant, R F A, from Trimulgherry.
2nd-Lieut A C Campbell Rogers, 64th Pioneers, from Bangalore.
Capt R N Hunt, R A M C, from England.
Capt A R Nethersole, 65th Carnatic L I, from Bangalore.
Major H I Pocock, R A M C from Quetta.
Lieut A E H Ley, 29th Horse, from England.
Capt L I B Hulke, The Buffs Adjutant, 2nd B B and C I Ry Vol Corps, from England.
2nd-Lieut R C F Schomberg, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, from England.
Lieut M Burge, 3rd Hussars, from England.
Capt E A F Redl, 113th Infantry, from Simla.
Major C Menning, 2nd Cameronian, from Nowshera

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 10.

Col H Massy, C B, A A G, to Landour.
Lt-Col R Havelock Charles, I M S, to Calcutta.
Major R Hoare, 4th Hussars, to Muttra.
Lt W A Farquhar, 1st R Scots Fusiliers, to Allahabad.
Major W R Hardy, R G A, to Attock.
Brigadier-General A W L Bayly, Comd, Staff, to Murree.
Capt. W L Bennett, R A M C, to Jullundur.
Major W A Robinson, R G A, to England.
Capt R N Hunt, R A M C, to Secunderabad.
Captain W Greig, 82nd Punjabis, to England.
Capt. L I B Hulke, The Buffs, Adjutant, 2nd Battn, B B & C I Railway Vol Corps, to Ajmere.
2nd-Lieut, R Schomberg, 1st Seaforth Highlanders to Nasirabad.

THE TIBET MISSION.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND AT DARJILING.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJILING, OCT. 9.

Colonel Younghusband accompanied by Messrs. White and Whitley arrived from Tibet to-day at noon. All of them and especially Colonel Younghusband are looking remarkably well.

Colonel Younghusband was met at the station by a number of officials and personal friends and, after exchanging a few words of greeting with them, proceeded at once with Mrs. Younghusband to Singarman where he is staying. Colonel Younghusband will see the Lieut.-Governor to-morrow, and leaves for Simla on Tuesday, returning, it is believed, to Darjiling after his interviews with the Viceroy whose guest he will be while in Simla.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

A telegram from General MacDonald, dated 10th October 1904, states :—

The following troops have left Gyantse for Chumbi and India. On 7th one Company of 32nd Pioneers and Mission details; on 8th one and a half Company of 32nd Pioneers, Gurkha 7-pounder guns and a brigade Cooly Corps ; on 9th No. 7 Mountain Battery, 2nd Mounted Infantry Royal Fusiliers, Norfolk Maxims, one and a half Company of 32nd Pioneers and four Companies of Pathans to relieve the 19th Punjab Infantry at the Post between Gyantse and Chumbi, three Sections of hospitals and Mission details on 10th, 1st Mounted Infantry, 3rd Company of Sappers and Miners and the Ammunition column to-morrow.

Head-quarters Section No. 30 Mountain Battery, 3rd Mounted Infantry, a company of 40th Pathans and 8th Gurkhas leave Gyantse rolling up with them all troops and details at posts between Gyantse and Chumbi which should be clear by the 19th instant.

Gartok party of 4 officers, 8 men and 12 followers left this morning with the Yak Trans-port.

POLO AT SIMLA.

The local polo tournament started to-day in the presence of a fair number of spectators. The game was between Major Atkinson's team comprising of Major Atkinson, Major W. Campbell, Captain Tandy and Captain Peacocke; and Major Maxwell's team consisting of Major Maxwell, Captain Forrester, Lord F. Blackwood and Captain Smith. The game was won by Major Maxwell's team after a good struggle by 2 goals to one. The winning goal was won in an extra six miuutes' play.

The second game was between a team composed of Colonel Birdwood, Mr R. A. Mant, Captain Wood and Captain Wake versus the team consisting of Colonel Hubert Hamilton, Major Barnes, Captain Orr and Captain Lambert. The latter team won by 3 goals to love.

SUIT BY THE DECCAN BANK.

A LOAN OF THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit instituted by the Deccan Bank, Limited, against Gangadhar Ganesh Athavale and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants 1 to 5 may be ordered to pay to them the amount due under an indenture of mortgage of 3rd October 1897 ; that it may be declared how and in what manner the net proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property should be applied in reduction of the plaintiffs' claim ; that judgment may be passed in favour of the plaintiffs against the defendants 2, 4, and 5 and the heirs and representatives of Ramchandrassa bin-Dharmassa for the amount remaining due to plaintiffs under a mortgage of 8th May 1897, after giving credit for all such sums as defendants are entitled to have credited against their liability under the mortgages, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Captain and Vullad, appeared for the first defendant ; Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dyabhoy, appeared for the third defendant ; Mr. Donald and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messr. Edgelow Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the fifth, defendant ; Mr. Donald and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. B. Raghavayya, appeared for defendants 6 to 12.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 8th May 1897, the Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, executed in their favour a mortgage of their mill and premises, situated at Gadag, to secure a loan of two lakhs of rupees and interest thereon. The said monies were repayable by the Company, as to one lakh, on the 30th April 1900, and as to the other lakh, on the 31st October 1900, with interest at 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. thereon respectively. By a clause of the mortgage, defendants 2 4, and 5, and one Ramchandrassa, as sureties, covenanted to indemnify plaintiffs against all losses in respect of the loans. On the 3rd October 1897, the Company further mortgaged to plaintiffs their mill and premises to secure a further loan of one lakh of rupees and interest thereon, and by a clause of the indenture, the defendants 1 to 5 covenanted to indemnify plaintiffs against all losses in respect of the loan. In the year 1901 the Company went into liquidation and was now being wound up by the District Court at Dharwar. The property mortgaged to plaintiffs was sold in the course of the liquidation with the plaintiffs' concurrence and realised the net sum of Rs. 2,82,000, which the plaintiffs retained against the monies due to them. Plaintiffs were the purchasers of the property. They were doubtful now the net proceeds should be credited. Plaintiffs were willing, if they were not entitled to appropriate the proceeds of sale as aforesaid, to credit such amount as the defendants were entitled to have it credited against the plaintiffs' claims herein. The Company had not performed their covenants contained in the indentures of mortgage and had not paid the monies due to plaintiffs. There still remained some plant and machinery to be realised which the plaintiffs had not yet been able to realise owing to the default of the Company in pledging the same with third parties in breach of their contract with plaintiffs. Plaintiffs proposed, when the proceeds were recovered by them, to credit them against the sum remaining due under the mortgage of 8th May 1897.

The defendants, except two who were not represented, denied the claim of the plaintiffs. The first defendant submitted that the plaintiffs had misjoined different causes of action against different defendants in this suit, and that they must be put to their election as to which cause of action should be proceeded with in this suit. The first defendant said no part of the plaintiffs' cause of action against him, if any, arose within the ordinary original jurisdiction of this Court. The rights of the plaintiffs against him, if any, were barred by their laches and neglect in not enforcing their remedies against the Gadag Spinning and Weaving Company at the due date of the mortgage when the full amount could have been easily realised. The plaintiffs, having elected to proceed against the principal debtor, the Gadag Spinning Co must first exhaust their remedies against them and realise their security in full and ascertain the deficiency, if any, before they could claim against this defendant. He submitted that they were not entitled in any event to any interest, after the Company went into liquidation.

The third defendant submitted that, under the circumstances, he was discharged from his liability as surety. He submitted that the suit was bad for misjoinder of causes of action and parties ; and that this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit against him.

Defendants 6 to 12 submitted that as against them, this Court had no jurisdiction ; that the plaintiffs had misjoined causes of action ; and could not unite in this suit their claim under the mortgage deed of 8th May 1897 with their claim under the deed of 3rd October 1897. This suit was premature, and the plaintiffs having elected to proceed against the principal debtor, were not entitled to sue these defendants until it was ascertained whether, after giving credit for the monies recoverable from the Gadag Spinning, Co when finally ascertained, anything would be due from the sureties of the mortgage, etc.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

THE fourteenth Annual Sporting and Athletic Meeting in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana commenced yesterday afternoon on the Gymkhana ground and will continue up to the end of the week, Friday excepted. The arrangements on the ground were all carried out as usual, tents being pitched on the western boundary for the accommodation of members of the Gymkhana and subscribers, while on the eastern boundary a double tent was erected for the use of the competitors in the All-Comers event Considering that this was the first day of the meeting and that most of the events contested were in the preliminary stages, the attendance of spectators may be taken as fairly good, not only in the enclosure but also on the other three sides of the open spaces. The meeting is under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, who it is needless to say evinces the keenest interest in all matters connected with sports in this city. The Honorary Stewards are Major C. E. Baynes, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. D. H. Brand, Major Carnegy, Mr. C. E. Durnford, Mr. D. N. Graham, Colonel Hardy, Mr. L. B. Ker, Mr. J. A. Lord, Major Nelson, Colonel Olivier, R. E. Mr. W. P. Pechey, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Brig.-General Proudfoot, Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E. Mr. T. L. Roberts, Mr. W. C. Symes, Mr. J. H. Symington, and Mr. H. Symons.

Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. W. P. Peachey, and Major Nelson, R. G. A. acted as Judges, the starters being Mr. C. E. Durnford, and Mr. D. D. Brand, Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E. acted as Referee ; Major C. E. Baynes and Mr. Heugh Symons as Clerks of the course ; Mr G Lund as time-keeper ; and Messrs. F. R. Hill and W. E. Crum, Joint Honorary Secretaries. The two last named are to be congratulated on the excellence of the programme and the efficient manner in which the various events were carried out.

Proceedings opened at 3-15 p.m. in very sultry weather with a 100 yards Flat Race run in three heats for School Boys under 14 years. Eighteen entered for this event from the various schools in Bombay, including some of the Vernacular. Of each heat the first two in will run off again in the final this afternoon. The second event, a two hundred yards flat race was open to Native soldiers only and attracted a large number of entrants from the various regiments in the Presidency. Like the first event it was run in heats, and under the same condition, viz. that the first two in each heat should run in the fina this afternoon. The third event was a 100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup) open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana. In this competition Lieutenant Massy led away from the start and kept the lead to the finish, Mr. A. Siddons being a good second. The 100 yards Flat Race open to all comers attracted only six competitors and in consequence of the smallness of the entries the race was run off in one heat instead of in two, as originally arranged. Event No. 5 was a quarter mile Flat Race for Native soldiers only. No less than thirty runners started. In this event also it was decided that the first three of each heat was to run in the final to-day. Messrs. C. M. Ward, J. McKenzie, R. A Shuttleworth, and Lieutenant A. H. C. Garsia competed for the High Jump, open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Mr. C. M. Ward cleared the bar in grand style and might have done even better, had he chosen to compete an inch or two more. The quarter mile Flat Race open to all comers was contested in two heats and the result, like the others will be known this afternoon. There was another event reserved for School Boys of 14 years of age and over in the 220 yards Flat Race, which also attracted a large number of entries. The Quarter Mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup) open to members and honorary members of the Gymkhana which followed was unavoidably postponed, Event No. 10 was a Flat Race of 220 yards open to British sailors and soldiers only. The same distance was competed for by the members of the Gymkhana in a handicap. Brand and Fischer went off the lead and kept the pace together, but on nearing the post, Brand sprinted in quicker time and won by a short distance. The Half mile steeplechase, for native soldiers only, caused much amusement among the spectators. Several of the jumps which had to be negotiated resulted in some awkward spills chiefly over the water jump ; but the competitors were not to be daunted and persevered in their efforts to the last, a large number figured on the card for the one mile flat race, for British soldiers and sailors, in which Gunner McCormach figured prominently by starting well and winning easily. The next event, the Half Mile Flat Race, was also reserved for members and honorary members of the Gymkhana, and here again Mr. Ward was once more to the fore. The Tug-of-War which should have brought the evening sport to a close was postponed in consequence of the R. G. A. team from Colaba being absent. This will entail this event being pulled off between the East Lancashires and the Connaught Rangers this afternoon.

The following are the results :—

100 Yards Flat Race.—(School Boys under 14 years) Heats.

First Heat.

S M Hussonali, Proprietary and Fort High School..... 1
F O'Gorman, St Mary's College..... 2

Also competed :—R Finkelstein, John Connon High School : N A Desai, Elphinstone High School B Paloba, Anjuman-i-Islam High School ; B Miller Cathedral High school.

Second Heat.

F Savage, Cathedral High School..... 1
G Scott, Education Society's School..... 2

Also competed :—A D Wanang, Elphinstone High School ; K J Vakil, St Xavier's High School ; V Smith, St Mary's College ; R B Sanjana, Proprietary, and Fort High School.

Third Heat.

C Spencer, Education Society's School 1
J Cornfield, Indo-British Institution 2

Also competed :—A Vase, John Connon High School ; B Gillespie, Indo-British Institution ; J F d'Almeida, St Xavier's High School ; Abdul Latif, Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Time—13secs. each.

First two in each heat to run the Final this afternoon.

100 Yards Flat Race.—(Open to Native Soldiers only.) Heats.

First Heat.

Naik Murad Tuksh, 27 Light Cavalry..... 1
Sepoy of 122nd Rajputana Infantry..... 2

Also competed :—Colr Havildar Oomar Din, 104th Rifles ; Lce-Naik Saknuk Ramnak 30th Infantry ; Rifleman Ghulam Nabi, 123rd Rifles ; Sepoy Rajchandra Sonar, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Time—12 1-5secs.

Second Heat.

Sowar Futteh Khan, 27th Light Cavalry ... 1
Pte Ahmed Husein Khan, 119th Infantry ... 2

Also competed :—Lce-Naik Abdur Rahman, 104th Rifles ; Rifleman Kareem Bahee, 123rd Rifles : Sepoy Sagir Hussein, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Time—11 3-5secs.

Third Heat.

Lce-Naik Shaikh Lall, 121st Pioneers... 1
Sepoy Moti Nawab, 120th Rajputana Infantry..... 2

Also competed :—Rifleman Bhur Singh. 104th Rifles ; Pte Abdul Rahim Khan, 119th Infantry ; Rifleman Ahmed Khan, 123rd Rifles ; Sepoy Balu Ram, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Time—11 2-5secs.

Fourth Heat.

Sepoy Yagga, 120th Rajputana Infantry ... 1
Sowar Abdul Sattar, 27th Light Cavalry ... 2

Also competed :—Pte Samp Khan, 121st Pioneers : Rifleman Nurullah, 104th Rifles ; Rifleman Kareem Bahee, 123rd Rifles ; Sepoy Khema, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Time—11 4-5secs.

First two in each heat to run in the Final this afternoon.

100 Yards Flat Race. (Challenge Cup.) Open to Members and Hony. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)

Lieut F S Massy..... 1
A Siddons..... 2

Also competed :—C M Ward, T J Reed. P F Fischer, F W Pettitt. Time—10 2-5 seconds.

100 Yards Flat Race. (Open to All-Comers.) Heats.

First Heat.

Pte Sharp, the Black Watch 1
J Henley C P O, H M S "Lapwing"..... 2

Time 10 1-5 seconds.

Second Heat.

Pte Sharp, the Black Watch 1
A H E Game 2

First two in each heat to run in the Final this afternoon.

1-4 Mile Flat Race, (Native Soldiers only.) Heats.

Naik Murad Buksh, 27th Light Cavalry ... 1
Sepoy Sikunder Shah, 129th D C O Baluchis 2
Sepoy Khema, 120th Rajputana Infantry... 3

Time—88 2-5 seconds.

Second Heat.

Sowar Abdul Sattar, 27th Light Cavalry ... 1
Pte Ahmed Husein Khan, 119th Bombay Infantry..... 2
Rifleman Nurullah, 104th Rifles..... 3

Time—59 1-5 seconds.

Third Heat.

Sepoy of 122nd Rajputana Infantry..... 1
Havildar Kajja, 120th Rajputana Infantry 2
Lce-Naik Shaikh Lall, 121st Pioneers..... 3

Time 59 3-5 seconds.

First three in each heat to run in the final this afternoon.

High Jump, (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)

C M Ward..... 1

Also competed :—Lieut A H C Garsia, J McKenzie R A Shuttleworth. Time—5-1.

1-4 Mile Flat Race, (Open to All-Comers.) Heats.

First Heat.

Br Grayley, R F A..... 1
Sergt B Grainge, West Yorks..... 2
Pte C Jones, 1st Cheshire Regiment..... 3

Also competed :—Lt A C H Garsia, T Nissen, Pte Brien, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Gr R McCormack, R G A. Time—55 4-5secs.

Second Heat.

Naik Murad Buksh, 27th Light Cavalry..... 1
Lce-Corpl Baston, 1st Cheshire Regiment... 2
R H Fido 3

Time—57 2-5secs.

First three in each heat to run in the Final this afternoon.

220 Yards Flat Race, (School Boys, 14 years of age and over.) Heats.

First Heat.

R James, Indo-British Institution..... 1
C Hurst, St Mary's College..... 2
L Ward, Cathedral High School..... 3

Time—26 2-5secs.

(Ten competed.)

Second Heat.

P Hogan, St Mary's College..... 1
G Swingler, Education Society's School..... 2
Mahomed Yusouf, Anjuman-i-Islam High School 3

Time—25 3-5secs.

(Ten competed.)

First three in each heat to run in the Final this afternoon.

220 Yards Flat Race, (Open to British Sailors and Soldiers only.) Heats.

First Heat.

Sergt B Grainge, West Yorks..... 1
Lce-Corpl Kirtlan 2nd E L Regt 2
Gr McCheyne R G A..... 3

Time—26 5-2 Secs

Second Heat.

Pte Sharp The Black Watch 1
Lce-Corpl Baston 1st Cheshire Regt..... 2
Br Grayley R F A 3

First three in each heat to run in the Final this afternoon. Time—25 secs.

220 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Members only.)

D H Brand 1
P F Fischer 2

Also competed :—F W Pettitt, A M Forrest, W G Warburton, W F Rutherford, J Bannister, J D Johnston, E R Fischer. Time—25 1-5 secs.

1-2 Mile Steeplechase, (Native Soldiers only) Heats.

First Heat.

Sepoy Sikunlar Shah 129th D C O Baluchis. 1
Sowar Abdul Sattar 27th Light Cavalry..... 2
Pte Adi Khan 121st Pioneers..... 3
Sepoy Moti Rawat 4

Time—mins. 2-49 24-5 secs.

(Thirteen competed.)

Second Heat.

Sepoy Scolla 120th Rajputana Infantry 1
Havildar Kajja 120th Rajputana Infantry 2

(Thirteen competed.)

Time 2mins 53secs.

1 Mile Flat Race. (Open to British Sailors and Soldiers).

Gr R McCormack, R G A 1
Piper J Wright, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 2

(Eighteen competed).

Time—4mins 40secs,

1-2 Mile Flat Race. (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).

C M Ward,..... 1
F Siddons 2
D H Brand 3

Also competed :—Lt F S Chadwick, P F Fischer A Siddons. Time—2mins. 17 2-5secs.

Tug of War A. (British Soldiers and Sailors.) R. G. A., Bombay vs. and East Lancashire Regiment.

Abandoned owing to the R. G. A. team not having turned up. The East Lancashires consequently pull the Connaught Rangers this afternoon.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE PRIMATE IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TRAIN TRAVELLING A MILE PER MINUTE.

London, Sept. 24.—At the time of the accident to the special train which was conveying the Archbishop of Canterbury to Washington the train was travelling at the rate of one mile per minute. The engine with which the collision took place was a stray one, and it was carried along for a distance of 100 yards before it was thrown off the track by the momentum of the express. No car was derailed but several of the railway employees were slightly injured. Both Mr. Morgan and Dr. Davidson were unhurt.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

M. MIRSKI'S REFORM INTENTIONS.

M. Mirski, the successor to the M. de Plehve as Russian Minister for the Interior in an interview, with Reuter's representative, informed him that he had a firm intention of acting in the spirit of the Czar's manifesto which was published in 1903. It is implied from the announcement that M. Mirski is resolutely opposed to anything in the shape of forcible repression, and that he intends at the outset to deal with the education problem, and make substantial concession to the Jews.

COLLAPSE OF A SCHOOL BUILDING.

During an interval at a girls' public school at Pleasant Ridge, a village in the State of Ohio, America, an outhouse collapsed and nine girls were killed through being precipitated into a vault, and it is feared that a tenth will succumb from internal injuries Several other girls received bad injuries, their limbs being broken.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

A severe tornado occurred in the Italian Island of Ustica, off the north coast of Sicily. One person was killed, and 45 injured. Many houses were destroyed.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE.

GREATEST ERUPTION FOR TEN YEARS.

Another great eruption of Mount Vesuvius has taken place, and the sight is described as the greatest volcanic display witnessed there during the last decade.

A SECUNDERABAD SENSATION.

A SERGEANT'S ARREST.

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER. 9.

A sensation was caused at Secundrabad yesterday by the arrest of Sergeant Goymer, 4th Hussars, who is accused of threatening to murder a widow, named Davies, as also some friends the latter was staying with.

Enquiries elicited the fact that Goymer tried to persuade Mrs. Davies to come to Bolarum for the purpose of marriage immediately, which request she refused. Goymer then drew a Webley revolver and threatened to blow Mrs. Davies's brains out, but the revolver was wrested from his grasp by a friend.

Mr. Galloway, Superintendent of Police, arrived ten minutes after the occurrence, and Goymer, who had meanwhile decamped, was soon arrested and conveyed before his Commanding Officer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Money Market.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

THOUGH the supply of money continues abundant, there is a steadily hardening tendency in evidence which promises to become more pronounced as the autumn advances. Rates of exchange are moving against London, and the large amounts of gold on the way are hardly likely to be retained by the central institution as the price is 1-8 above the Bank's standard price, being quoted 77 9 1-8 per ounce. The requirements of Berlin, to which we referred last week, are being provided by London, and not by Paris, and it is to the German capital that the large gold imports now arriving will be diverted. In addition to the Treasury Bills to be tendered for on Thursday, the Water Board issues will shortly be made as well as a Local Loans issue. Other claimants will come on the market, including the Chartered Company with an issue of £1,000,000 which will bring the capital of the company up to £6,000,000 besides the £1,250,000 of debentures, so that the prospects of a firm money market during the coming autumn are increasing.

The sea-saw variations of one sixteenth to one-eight in Consols continue with almost hourly regularity, and the monotony of these movements, if a little disappointing to investors, is useful as a market indicator. The anticipations of considerably higher prices in the premier security which are still tenaciously indulged in in some quarters, are due to the non-recognition of the altered character of Consols as an investment. They are only a 2 1-2 per cent. paying security, hence the less inclination of trustees to buy them when they can procure other Government stocks yielding 3 per cent. But as we have before pointed out, the great attraction of Consols as a reserve is their unique power of convertibility. Under these circumstances Consols will always be the security for bankers and others holding reserves. The time to buy Consols is when the prospects of cheap money present themselves, and that time has just past and will return again after the autumn demands are satisfied.

The turn to almost buoyancy which has overtaken the market for Home Railway securities after the long period of depression must be very gratifying to the long-tried stockholders. This is mainly due to the notice of an increase in rates under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. This may in the long run prove a two-edged weapon cutting both ways. Elsewhere reference is made to the subject of railway rates and the undue preference which is said to be given to the foreign importer to the prejudice of the native producer. Railway companies, however, do not base their rates either on logic or sentiment, but get what prices they can, and these are obtained easiest from the home trader. Improvement has again been very marked in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the traffic receipts for the remainder of the current half-year should show large increases. So far both Midland and North-Western traffics disclose heavy decreases to date, but we believe that these will be partly regained during the next three months. Great Northern deferred look promising, and Southern stocks are receiving some increased attention on account of the prolonged summer weather, which makes for increased traffics and improving business generally, so that the outlook for Home Railway stocks is more favourable than has been the case for a considerable time.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York in their cotton circular of September 13, say that the "outside world," bewildered by contradictory advices and crop reports is leaving speculation mainly to the professionals. They continue :—"The consumption is the controlling factor and it remains to be seen whether the spinner will be in haste for his supply at present prices or will wait until the markets are filled with more eager sellers. Last season the world cut down its requirements three-quarters of a million bales adapting itself to the short-crop and the high price. This year it is confronted by the probable liberal supply with a continued depression in business, which the continuation of hostilities in the Far East will not improve. This combination of circumstances makes speculation as to price a matter of curiosity rather than of action and there is only a moderate inclination to make commitments. A clearer outlook may it is said be expected shortly but in the cotton trade we seem to be usually just at the edge of the og.

A telegram from Boston announcing the failure of Mr. W. C. Smith Whaley with liabilities return at over a million dollars suggests that financially the cotton-mill boom in the Southern States has not been altogether that splendid success which it has seemed to some. Mr. Whaley was, we believe, a mill architect by profession and was associated in that capacity, and as promoter, with a number of the largest and most modern mills erected in the South. Readers who remember the articles contributed to these

support to the opinions expressed now and then by cheerful optimists that we are on the eve of a revival in the iron trade.

In a letter dated New York, September 10, Mr. Henry Clews remarks on the decided improvement in confidence which has been observable in America during the past two or three months. The principal cause for this is the abundant and profitable harvest; the principal adverse influences at present are the war, the labour situation, the high prices of commodities, and the less favourable tendency of America's foreign trade. As to this last Mr. Clews says :—The tendency of our foreign trade is one of the most unsatisfactory features in the entire situation. Exports and imports have both declined, the former with the greater rapidity. High prices were once again the chief difficulty, though short crops were to some extent an inevitable cause. Had it not been for very heavy exports of copper, a considerable increase in petroleum shipments, and a very encouraging and significant expansion of exports of manufactures, the balance of trade which we are accustomed to watch so closely would have made a much worse exhibit. Our imports have also been falling significantly because of trade reaction here, causing an important shrinkage in national revenue which cannot be lightly ignored. At the present rate of loss in Customs there will be a deficit of dols. 40,000,000 or more if continued during the fiscal year or unless there is a decided curtailment in national expenditures. Facing a deficit now that the gold standard is established is a much less serious matter than when we were facing a silver crisis ; but it is worth watching.

Italian competition in manufactured goods in the Levant market seems to be most acute in the same class of goods in which American competition is conspicuous in the Far East, viz. grey drills and domestics. One make in the latter more especially seems to have attracted the attention of the Italians, viz. a cloth known as "cabots." These goods, which are an imitation of the old Syrian handloom cloths, are made from coarse yarns with 48 threads to the inch, and have long been a staple article of export to Constantinople and the Asia Minor ports by the Armenian and Greek shippers of Manchester. The Italian millowners, finding that this cloth suited both their looms and their weavers, spared no expense as regards samples, with the result that their goods are not only to be found in the bazars of Constantinople and Smyrna, but also in the Roumanian market and the towns of the Balkan States. The competition in grey drills seems principally to be confined to the low coarse makes that are shipped to the Syrian ports and used by the peasantry of Asia Minor for dyeing indigo blue and black. A limited quantity of the better drills are shipped, but they are in imitation of the pure American makes such as the "Pepperell" and others, that had always had a fair sale in the Mediterranean ports. It is noticeable that most of the Italian cloths differ from the Manchester goods in being made "twist-way weft"—that is, with the weft spun with the same twist as the warp. This gives the goods a rougher and harder feel, and has the merit of being more substantial in wear. Freight is cheap from the Italian ports to the Levant in comparison with the Conference rates from Liverpool.

The hopes which were expressed at the time of the introduction into the engineering trade of the premium bonus system that a new era of improved relations was dawning between employers and the trade unions are unhappily completely falsified. In the bonus system a fair minimum time for the execution of a piece of work is fixed and workmen who can perform their task in less than the minimum time are granted an allowance on the time saved. In cases where a workman exceeds the time limit, he is, in accordance with the agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers not to be paid at the piece work rates but at the time rates so that the interests of the slower workmen are fully protected. The principal engineering union has not hitherto raised any objections to the scheme the operation of which they, of course, sanctioned, but now that an attempt has been made to extend the system to other trades a joint committee, representing the principal trade unions in the country has reported unreservedly against its adoption. It has absolutely nothing to recommend it ; it is an adaptation of the most pernicious and degrading condition of employment in modern industrial history—the task work system ; it creates jealousy and ill-feeling in the workshop, and is the cause of endless bickering and misunderstanding owing to the complicated and intricate character of the calculations involved in many systems ; it has been the cause of more men being discharged than any strike which has ever taken place in the history of the engineering or shipbuilding trades ; and it will have the effect of keeping men, whose waning physical powers unfit them for the closest and hardest labour, from obtaining employment except when trade is at its busiest." Thus for the time being at any rate the bonus system cannot play any important part in the industrial life of the country and for the simple reason that once again the trade unions have preferred to sacrifice the interests of their capable members to preserve the inefficients.

BRITAIN'S GERMAN COMPETITORS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The beer is not so potent as ours, and it is consumed in a rational manner, leaving the men fit for work next day.

Early to work is the rule for employers as well as for workmen. However soon one goes to visit a factory, at seven or eight o'clock, the proprietor and the managers are sure to be at their desks or in the shops directing and planning the business of the day and seeing that subordinates are keptup to the mark. Though coming in at six or seven o'clock, the owner is almost certain to remain after the others have left in the evening, going through the details of the day's performance and attending to correspondence. His ambition is not to live as far from his work as possible, but to be as near it as he can. Very often you will find his dwelling situated just across the road from the factory gate or only separated from it by a garden. He likes to be within sight of his chimneys, so that his work and his interests are for ever under his eye.

In every trade I found the employers keenly interested in the promotion of technical education for their young people. Apprenticeship is shorter than with us—three or four years at most—and the lads are all paid in order to give the employers more control over them. Meantime they are learning the theory and practice of the business at technical schools and improving their general education at what are called "confirmation schools" in the evening. Government does much to pay for and organize such education, and the capitalists in certain trades supplement these activities by carrying on schools for their own trades. They say it pays them by making better workmen.

A paternal Government, looking upon its people as its own children, has secured to all workers payment of wages in sickness and when laid aside by accident, as well as pensions in old age. From the weekly wages a small sum is deducted, and the employer is compelled to add a little. The Government takes charge of the fund, and from it the benefits issue in due season without the least fear of bankruptcy. This compares with the compensation for accidents alone against which British employers grumble, as if it were something novel and exceptional and a special handicap in their competition with the foreigner. The departmental committee which recently inquired into the operation of compensation here has suggested a development on the German lines with the workman contributing a proportion. Meantime British employers should observe that the German workman gets payment for sickness as for accident, and an old age pension as well. This precaution against destitution in old age and the immediate alleviation of distress due to temporary causes is said to have improved the relations between the artisans and their employers by bringing greater contentment to the workpeople.

Outside critics say the labour troubles of Germany are still to come. Employers there told me they believed the Socialist peril was no longer an industrial problem but purely political.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S FEES.

Mr Fazulbhoy, Currimbhoy, Ebrahim moved that the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 23rd June last to report on certain amendments of the Municipal Act be requested to consider whether there should be any amendment (1) of section 49 of the Act in respect of the requirement of Clause (a) of that Section that there shall be a meeting of the Standing Committee once a week, and (2) of section 50 in respect of the fees payable to members of the Committee and, if so, to suggest the necessary amendments. He said the section provided whether there was business or not, there should be a meeting of the Standing Committee once a week and that each member should receive a fee of Rs. 30. The annual amount of the fees paid to the members came to something like eighteen thousand rupees. It was well known that for a long time past the Standing Committee had been able to dispose of their business in a very short time—sometimes in three minutes and at other times in five or ten minutes. It therefore appeared to him that to hold a meeting once a week, when there was no business for it to perform, was to waste the public money and the time of business men. What the Committee had to consider was whether one obligatory meeting, held once a fortnight or even a month, would not be sufficient to transact the business before it and whether any alteration or reduction was necessary in the fees paid to the members.

Mr. Jugmohandas seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dadachanji said more important and arduous work was performed by the Corporation than by the Standing Committee and he could therefore see no reason why fee should be paid to the members of the latter body. At the same time it appeared to him that it was obligatory on the members under the Act to receive fees.

Mr. J A Wadia said it was not after all a large sum that they paid to members of the Standing Committee. There ought to be certainly some inducement to members of the Standing Committee. The Act stated that the Standing Committee should meet once a week, and as Mr. Fafulbhoy said that the Committee, did not often take more than a quarter or half an hour to transact the business, the Clause might be so changed as not to make it compulsory for the Committee to meet every week. The word "shall" might be substituted by the word "may" in the Section. As they all knew the Committee on one occasion met together for a few minutes and after having passed a vote of condolence received their funeral cakes and wine and separated.

Mr. Jeffarbhoy Rahimtoolla remarked that Dr. Dadachanji was quite welcome to his opinion that it was obligatory on members to receive fees for their attendance and that the work done by the Standing Committee was not of so arduous a nature as that transacted at the Corporation, but he might reply by stating that in the first place there was no obligation to receive fees and that the work done at the board of the Committee, namely the auditing of the accounts and the signing of cheques, was for a sufficiently responsible and arduous nature. While signing the cheques, they had to see that they were covered by the budget grant. It was absolutely necessary that there shall be a weekly meeting, because very often the Commissioner sent papers at one o'clock which were brought forward as urgent matter at half past three o'clock for consideration and final settlement.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee considered it was not fair on the part of members to receive fees for work which was only of a poor character. The work sometimes lasted for five or ten minutes, and members were not justified in pocketing two gold mohurs for it. It would be quite enough if fortnightly meetings were held.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said members did not appear to know the reasons which induced the Legislature to enact that law. The clause about the compulsory convening of the meeting every week was put in after a very careful consideration. With regard to what fell from Dr. Dadachanji he might mention that long experience told them that two gold mohurs, which was after all an insignificant amount in the case of exceedingly rich men, exercised a magical influence in securing their attendance. (Laughter) They knew that members came down from distant hill stations to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee and to secure their Rs. 30. The two gold mohurs had hitherto secured a more regular attendance at the Standing Committee meetings than at the meetings of the Corporation. The business transacted at the meetings of the Standing Committee was certainly of an important and responsible and arduous character. It was after a very long and mature consideration that the Legislature had laid down that there should be at least one meeting of the Standing Committee every week, and one meeting of the Corporation every month.

Mr. Hermusjee Vakil said it was only the other day that a complaint was made in the columns of the "Times of India" that members after passing a vote of condolence on the death of one of their colleagues and setting their seal on a document as urgent business separated, and pocketed their fees. By way of having a check on members, fees might be allowed for work done by them.

Mr. Jehangir Petit thought that some good might result by referring the matter to the committee proposed by Mr. Fazulbhoy.

Dr. Sukhia thought that members might be paid in proportion to the work done by them.

Mr. Wadia : Who is to judge it ?

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta ; It is not practicable.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin thought that if the fee of two gold mohurs was reduced by half, the object with which the proposition had been moved would be accomplished.

Mr. Fazulbhoy having replied, the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. A. G. Viegas moved :— 'That the Commissioner be requested to be so good as to obtain and submit to the Corporation, with his own remarks, a report from the Health Officer as to the origin of the recent outbreak of cholera in Bombay and the measures taken to deal with it ; whether it is true that the disease was imported into Bombay from the Pandharpur Fair, and, if so, what measures, if any, were taken by Government for preventing such importation ; and whether he would advise that a representation be addressed by the Corporation to Government on the danger of permitting such large gatherings of people to take place without adequate measures for preventing the breaking out of sickness among them and its spread to other localities.'" He said a short time ago when cholera broke out in Bombay it was found out that the disease had been imported from the Pandharpur Fair; and the matter was so important that it was the subject matter of a question asked by Sir P. M. Mehta at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Government, in answer to the question asked by the hon. member, promised a full enquiry into the matter. From Pandharpur the disease spread to Barsi, Bangalore, Poona, Ahmedabad and almost throughou tthe Presidency ; but fortunately it did not cause much havoc in Bombay. According to his (Dr. Viegas) information from eight to ten thousand people had died of the disease and from inquiries he had made he could say that the disease was in existence in the town of Pandharpur before the fair took place. It was the duty of Government to prevent people from gathering together at a place where there was such a dangerous disease in existence. Pandharpur was a small town with a population of about twenty thousand. It had no drainage and no artificial water supply. Two fairs were held there every year in August and November. The fair which was held in August last was attended by six lakhs of people, for whose accommodation no measures seemed to have been adopted by the Municipal authorities thereof. It seemed that the Pandharpur Municipality levied a charge of four annas per head from pilgrims and the last fair must have brought them a revenue of a lakh and a half of a rupees. Such a large income, derived on the occasion of a single fair should, in the opinion of Dr. Viegas be devoted in making sanitary arrangements and providing other needs, for the pilgrims. If conservancy arrangements and supply of water and provision had been looked after by the Municipal authorities, the outbreak of the disease would not have occurred. If the Municipality were not able to look after the matter, Government might appoint a special body to look after the conservancy arrangements and supply of water and provisions for the pilgrims. As they had now become alive to the danger of allowing such a large gathering without due provisions of sanitary arrangements, any representation which the Commissioner or the Health Officer might advise the Corporation to send to Government, would result in the prevention of the spread of the disease and Government would ask their district officers to look after the conservancy of that large gathering of pilgrims.

Mr. Sarafali Mamooji seconded the proposition.

The Hon Sir P M Mehta said as they all knew the importation of cholera into Bombay was owing to the want of sanitary measures at the Pundurpur fair. Government had also admitted that sanitary measures at the fair were inadequate, and had promised an inquiry into the matter. For that reason Dr. Viegas proposition was out of place and he accordingly suggested that the proposition should be altered to the effect that the attention of Government be drawn to the introduction into Bombay of a dangerous desease like cholera from returning pilgrims and that they be requested to adopt adequate sanitary measures to prevent such importation.

The motion was then passed in its altered form.

COLLAPSE OF TULSI TUNNEL.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 12,700 to meet the cost of work necessary on account of the collapse of a portion of the Tulsi outlet tunnel and that a Committee be appointed to investigate, in consultation with the Commissioner, to report the Corporation the cause of the collapse and to suggest necessary measures.

The Hon Sir P M Mehta suggested that the Committee before holding an enquiry might do well to visit the scene of the accident, and might ask Government to depute one of their experts to assist them in their deliberation.

The proposition was agreed to.

TREES ON HORNBY ROAD

On the motion of Mr. Kaji Kabrudin, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to state, (1) Under whose supervision and direction is the work of planting trees being carried on in the different parts of the City and under whose direct control is this work undertaken between Bori Bunder and the Crawford Markets;(2) Have any complaints been received about wooden fences and whether such complaints are justifiable, and, if so, what steps the Commissioner proposes to take for the removal of the causes of such complaints?"

CAUSEWAYS' TOLL.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit moved and it was resolved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue such orders to the Toll Contractors at the Mahim and Sion Causeways as he may deem necessary in the interest of the travelling public to prevent wheel tax payers from being unnecessarily harassed,

'That they be ordered to have in their possession a list of wheel tax payers for ready reference when necessary.'"

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi proposed 'That the attention of the Representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be invited to the Editorial published in the "Times of India" dated 31st August 1904, and to the correspondence on the subject that preceded it and they be requested to investigate into the matter and report to the Corporation how far the complaints and criticisms were justified, and to offer such suggestions as they may consider necessary." He said the Corporation had been contributing Rs. 1,000, every year for the conduct of the institution, and they had therefore a right to look into its working. The total expenditure up to date was something like ten lakhs of rupees, and the number of students turned out was 330. Out of that total, not half the number had succeeded in securing appointments.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the motion.

Lt. Col. Collie submitted the following memorandum on the subject :—

For the past three months a desultory correspondence has been proceeding in our columns with reference to the efficiency or otherwise of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. It was opened by Mr. S. M. Ratnagar, who, writing as an ex-student, criticised the curricula and management of the Institute, asserted that a large percentage of the passed students had failed to secure remunerative employments, and that the cost of the institute was out of all proportion to the results achieved. A month later Mr N. A. F. Moos, the Honorary Secretary, formally replied combating Mr. Ratnagar's statements. In the correspondence which followed an attempt was made to impeach Mr. Ratnagar's good faith by insinuating that his criticism of the Institute was prompted by jealousy of a journal conducted by the Principal and Professors of the Institute in rivalry with his own "The Indian Textile Journal"—an insinuation Mr. Ratnagar refuted in his recent letter showing that his criticisms of the Institute began long before this journalistic competition was inaugurated. However this is a minor point; what we are mainly concerned with is not the motives which prompted criticism, but how far the Institute has justified its existence and to what extent it conforms to the requirements of the growing industrial needs of Bombay tCity and Western India. We cannot attempt to decide how far Mr. Ratnagar's impeachment of the work of the Institute is warranted ; that can only be settled by an expert inquiry into its management and the fruits thereof But it must be recognised that the Institute will suffer in public esteem and that its activities will be curtailed if these categorical complaints are not followed by action. No one questions the great potentialities of the Institute in connection with the industrial life of the Presidency, and anything which tends to impair them is a question of public importance. The Government will be well advised if they constitute a small Committee, comprising of an educational expert and two or three leading Bombay manufacturers, to decide how far the present curricula are designed to produce the stamp of pupil a student required by the local industries, and how far the system of management is calculated to secure the best results from the prescribed courses. Such an inquiry would, we feel sure, be welcomed by the Board of Trustees of the Institute, for as Mr. Moos stated in his letter, they are glad to consider any suggestion for improvements on the schems and methods of instruction adopted. It would satisfy the public and prospective pupils thus everything was being done to keep the Institute up to and in touch with modern requirements. A novel educational establishment like the Technical Institute must "find itself" slowly, and by painful experience, and a thorough stock taking on the lines suggested, would not only clear up doubts which may impair its work, but undoubtedly induce suggestions which would enhance its value—The, Times of India " August 31st, 1904.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said he had never known of an institution whose representatives on the Corporation had thus been called upon to make a report asked for in the motion. A Committee might have been asked for to inquire into the matter. As it was a very important matter, and he had to say much about it, he moved an amendment that the debate on the subject be postponed.

The amendment was carried.

HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Chairman, managing committee of the Bombay Sanitary Association, stating that at a meeting of the managing committee of the above Association it was resolved that the Corporation should be requested to grant a sum towards the expenses of the Health Exhibition to be held in December next, under the auspices of the Association. The objects which the Bombay Sanitary Association had in organising the Health Exhibition were to bring before the people of India in a popular form modern sanitary appliances and the application of science to public health and preventive medicine especially with regard to India, so that visitors to the Exhibition might have an opportunity of seeing and learning what would be of value to them in the sanitary administration of their cities and towns. The Bombay Sanitary Association was the first of its kind in India and had not sufficient funds at its disposal to organise a Health Exhibition on its own account and for that reason he approached the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition with a view of introducing a health section at that Exhibition. The Committee warmly accepted the suggestion and had offered to provide space and accommodation. But the Health Exhibition was to be organised slowly by the Sanitary Association. The expenses would have to be borne by the Association, whose funds were very limited. The Committee of the Sanitary Association felt that the Corporation in voting a sum of money towards the object, would be promoting the knowledge of sanitary science and practical sanitation not only in Bombay but in India generally. It was estimated that the cost of erecting and maintaining sufficient accommodation would be about Rs. 2,000.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that the Corporation would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for carrying out the object mentioned in the above letter.

Khan Bahadur M. G. Murzban seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

ROADS IN BOMBAY.

Lt. Col. M. A. F. Collie moved that the Commissioner be asked to report what steps he proposed taking for the early improvement of the roads in the city and for the removal of these conditions, which rendered road travelling in this city unsafe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collie said no person unless he drove himself or rode a bicycle could judge of the disgraceful condition of the roads. He described the conditions of the several main roads in the city and produced before the Corporation pieces of road metal which he had picked up from the road near his bungalow, and which were not of uniform size and which were not screened. Such pieces of metal were not expected to bind and give good surface to the roads.

Mr. Sarafali Mamuji seconded the motion.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta suggested that if Lt. Colonel Collie were to omit the controversial portion of his motion and simply move to ask the Commissioner to report what steps he proposed to take upon matters contained in the memorandum it would be adopted without further discussion by the Corporation.

Lieutenant Colonel Collie having agreed to change the wording of his proposing as suggested, it was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday 27th instant.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, President-elect of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, accompanied by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, General Secretary, and others, arrived at Ahmedabad yesterday. At the Daman, Navsari, Surat, Ankleshwar, Broach, Baroda and Nadiad Stations, deputations consisting of leading gentlemen waited to garland the President. The reception was most enthusiastic. The Reception Committee, its President and Divisional Secretaries received them. A very large number of Mahomedans turned out to welcome the President.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever improvement may have been effected in the agricultural prospects of this country by the rain that fell in the middle of September last, the fact that the monsoons have seriously failed this year remains undisputed. It was only the South-East monsoon at the commencement that gave us in this part of the country any appreciable quantity of rain in the month of June, but since then although there have been local showers at intervals, the quantity received has been very small. Of all the Konkan Talukas Dahanu, Bassein and Mahim in the Thana District, and Alibag in the KolabaDistrict have received much less rain this year. In the Alibag Taluka the coast villages, and especially four ofthem, viz., Kihim, Avas, Sas-avane and Navedar Kolgoan in the extreme north have been the greatest sufferers. As a rule villages which are situated at the foot of hills and drained by brooks and rivulets do not suffer much. The hills attract the clouds, the brooks and rivulets flow steadily and the crops get unfailing moisture. A few rice fields in these villages, which in years of copious downfalls of rain suffer from too much moisture have considerably benefited this year by the short rainfall. In a large number of rice-growing lands, however, the moisture has been so insufficient as not to allow the ears of corn to come out, and although the plants appeared to thrive for a time, they are now fast withering. In other cases, where the moisture has been a little more favourable the ears have come out, but more than half the grains in them are mere husks. In the morning such crops with the sun shining may appear to a superficial observer to be all right, but a careful inspection in the afternoon will show that they are not half as good. If more rain had fallen in September these crops would have given a normal harvest.

A peculiar feature of the agriculture of the Alibag Taluka noticed by me during the last few years is that certain species of rice thrive well in certain years, while certain others are subjected to insect and other pests. Some seven years ago, Nirpunj, a species of one of the rice crops was for three consecutive years continually subjected to a bad insect pest, but now it is entirely free. Bhadas and Ghosalwel, two other late crops, were considered free from any pest during the last five or six years, but this year they have suffered terribly. The Department of agriculture can very well take this subject in hand and as Mr. Phipson of the Bombay Natural History Society suggested at the Agri-Horticultural Conference at Poona last month to make investigations and experiments on a large scale, and enable the cause to the cultivators, so that the latter may know when and where to grow particular crops. In the village of Avas in the Alibag Taluka, I carefully inspected about 250 acres of rice land of all descriptions, and found that in about 50 acres the out-turn was nil, in about 7 half an anna in the rupea, in ten one anna, in 20 two, in 15 three, in 14 four. In 29 five, in 11 six, in 44 seven, in 40 nine, and in 10 ten-and-a-half. The average out-put will be between four and five annas.

Having had occasion to visit the Thana District the week before last, I inspected the crops in the Sashti, Kalyan and Bhiwandi Talukas and was satisfied that the majority of landholders there had no reason to complain of any drought, though some of the late crops will suffer a good deal for want of October rain. The coast villages have suffered to some extent, and those of the Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu Talukas have indeed fared badly. Serious complaints are not heard from any Talukas of Kolaba except Alibag, while conditions in the Ratnagiri district are not quite unsatisfactory. These observations lead one to the conclusion that although there will be keen scarcity in some parts of the Konkan, the situation will not be so bad as to call for relief-works. A recurrence of bad seasons, however, at short intervals, will make it very difficult for poor and middle class landholders in the villages that have suffered most to pay the land taxes and make their maintenance for a whole year without running into debt. Timely assurance of Government help in the case of such people is calculated to avert much distress; and Government to pass No. 4075, dated 30th May 1904 was issued with the same object, but the people concerned seem to be quite ignorant of the benevolent intentions of Government. If a wide publicity be given to that Resolution, those really in want will learn in time where to apply for help. This can be best done by translating the Resolution into the vernacular languages and posting the translations in conspicuous places in the villages affected by scarcity —Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, October 10.

SURAT NOTES.

THE weather has been fine with much heat both during day and night for the last week. There is no prospect of rain now, writes our Surat correspondent.

The plague is doing its sad work relentlessly, and claiming victims by hundreds every day. The following are the figures of plague and the total mortality in the city for the past week :—

	Number of plague deaths.	Total number of deaths.
1st October.	47	84
2nd Do.	63	110
3rd Do.	33	71
4th Do.	42	84
5th Do.	44	99
6th Do.	47	95
7th Do.	39	76
Total	303	619

This shows a reduction of 137 deaths over the number registered in the last week. But the returns fluctuate and there is no steady decline yet noticeable.

The managers of the Parsi Charity Funds have opened a "Health Camp" for the benefit of the Parsi community on a vast expanse of open ground known as the "French Garden." The arrangements for it are being vigorously pushed on. There will be blocks for "contacts," "non-contacts", and a temporary hospital, funds for the latter having been made available for use by Sardar Edulji K. Modi. All who ask for accommodation will be given such free of charge. A loan of several tents has been made by the Bombay Punchayet. A separate provision is to be made for the well-to-do who may be granted the use of these tents on a charge of Rs. 12 per month for each tent.

Captain Bennet, the Civil Surgeon, inoculated 20 prisoners of the local jail with plague prophylactic at the suggestion of the Government.

The Municipal Plague Hospital, near the Railway Station, had nine patients on the 8th inst. They are being well looked after by the Hospital Assistant and the Assistant Surgeon Dr. Dara Jamaspji. Free medical aid is laid at the disposal of the people.

The local Mission High School has been closed for a fortnight from the 7th instant, rats having been found on the premises.

There is scarcity of fodder in the Chorasi and Olpad talukas of this district. The Collector has arranged to sell 100 lbs. of grass for Rs. 0 to all who may want it for the cattle in the above two talukas, and in others also, if found necessary.

The name of Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Bag, B. A. Oriental translator to the Government, is talked about as being likely to succeed to the post of Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, left vacant by the death of Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam. In that case Mr. Sayat Shamsudin Kadri, District Deputy Collector in charge of Olpad division in the Surat district, now on one month's privilege leave, it is rumoured, will be appointed Oriental Translator.

Mr. S. G. Jayker, M.A., Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, is appointed Dewan of Dharampore State in the Political Agency of the Surat district, in succession to Mr. Trikamlal Dinanath who shortly retires on pension.

Mr. Nanabhai Motivatchram, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Surat has been permitted to retire on pension.

Mr. Nasrumian Kaji, Persian teacher, in the local Government High School, is appointed Deputy Educational Inspector at Palanpur.

THE MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company in Dean Lane Fort, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending the 30th June last was adopted :—

"It will be seen from the accounts that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 45,451-9-4 during the year under report which together with the last year's balance amounts to Rs. 53,341-5-5. Out of this your Directors have carried Rs. 30,000 to the machinery deterioration fund account and now propose that the balance of Rs. 23,341-5-5 be disposed of as under : (a) to pay a dividend of Rs. 10 per share Rs. 24,000. (b) to carry to bonus account for the Company's Staff Rs. 1200 ; and (c) to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 2,141-5-5."

A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram was re-elected a director, Messrs. Mamodhandas Dayaldas and Tribhowandas Pranjivandas were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business before the meeting.

DAMAGES CLAIMED BY A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR, at the High Court yesterday, recorded further evidence in the appeal filed by the G. I. P. Railway Company against the decision of Mr. Justice Tyebji, who had passed against the Company a decree for Rs. 24,000 in favour of Keshavji Isar, a mukadam, who claimed damages for having sustained injuries, through the Company's carelessness and negligence, at the Sion Station. After Mr. Justice Tyebji passed the decree, a letter was received from Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Co., to whose three mills, the Century, the Textile, and the Bombay Dyeing, Keshavji acted as mukadam, stating that Keshavji was not dismissed on account of the injuries caused by the accident, but owing to his having failed to account for Rs. 1,457 being the amount of stamping allowances, he had received from the firm of Jaya Ladha, cotton merchants, Mr. Wenden, the Agent of the Railway Company, who received the communication, made an application by counsel to Mr. Justice Tyebji to review his decision, but he declined to do so. In the appeal, the Judges were of opinion that the additional evidence was necessary for the proper administration of justice, and made an order for the recording of it accordingly. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the appellants and defendants ; and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Sneetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff.

Mr. Nasarwanji N. Wadia, member of the firm of Messrs. Wadia N. N. and Co., agents of the Century the Textile, and the Bombay Dyeing factories, examined by the Advocate-General, said any allowance Keshavji received from the merchants, he was bound to account to the Company, on whose behalf he received it. His firm never told Keshavji that because he had sustained the railway accident at Sion, he had become unable to attend their business, and therefore, they would appoint another mukadam to do their business. Notwithstanding this accident, Mavji, who was Keshavji's brother continued to carry on the mukadamage business on Keshavji's behalf. Keshavji ceased to be mukadam in January 1904. Witness called upon him to explain the items of allowances he had received confronting him with documentary evidence, which were copies of entries in the books of Jaga Ladha's firm supplied to him by Jamnadas Lalubhai, partner in Jaga's firm. There were two kinds of allowances ; one for sampling and the other for stamping. The first was accounted for; but the second was not. Stamping related to the putting of the Company's marks on the bales selected for sampling was at the time of weighment. The last time cotton was taken though Keshavji was in October 1903 for a forward contract deliverable in January following ; ready cotton was taken through him in June or July. This charge of illegal gratification about the appropriating of the allowance was brought against Keshavji before he ceased to be mukadam. When asked for explanation Keshavji came to witness's bungalow, and went over the stairs, witness believed unassisted. The accident had nothing whatever to do with Keshavji's dismissal : the sole cause was his having been unable to explain satisfactorily why he had omitted to pay into the Company the allowances he had received from the cotton merchants. Sampling allowances were accounted for by Keshavji at the end of each half-year. To Keshavji were due by the Company Rs. 3 329 for the Century and the Textile and Rs. 1,087 for the Bombay Dyeing Company. In the solicitors' letter written by the Company Keshavji was informed that the amount of the allowances unaccounted for by him would be deducted from the bills. Keshavji never came to claim the balance. Never did Keshavji suggest that Bhanji Tejpal, his servant had received the stamping allowance and not he. Witness's brother Kharshetji who was out of Bombay had written to Mr. Wenden the Agent of the Company on 15th July stating that the cause of Keshavji's dismissal was not connected in the remotest degree with the accident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strangman witness said his brother interfered in the matter for no other reason but from pure motive of justice. Witness would be very much surprised to hear Keshavji was making Rs. 30,000 a year. Since the starting of the Century and the Textile, Keshavji acted as mukadam to both. The Bombay Dyeing Co. was started in 1879 and when the services of its old mukadam were dispensed with in 1897, Keshavji became mukadam. For nine months after the accident Keshavji was bed-ridden. A certain amount of walking about was necessary for Keshavji in the course of carrying out his duties as mukadam—attending the Cotton Green, going to the Bunder at Mazagon, and walking up the stairs of offices. When he came to his bungalow he believed he walked with the rail in one hand and a stick in the other. Letters were written to Keshavji, in September and October, stating the cotton business was not personally attended to by him, and other arrangements would have to be made. This was tantamount to an intended dismissal. Mukadams were all about the same ; therefore, it was not strange witness should have retained him after the unsatisfactory way in which he had conducted the business. In January, witness heard from Jaya Ladha about the stamping allowance. Six months before this, he had heard about it from brokers. He charged Jaya on the 6th or 7th January, and saw Keshavji either on the 8th 9th or 10th. It was not the fact he informed Keshavji about the 25th of January respecting the stamping allowance. His services were not dispensed with because he had become unable to carry out his duties after the accident, or because his rates were high. Invariably Keshavji denied having received the stamping allowance, and when his solicitors offered inspection of his books, witness did not avail himself of the opportunity, because the allowance being an illicit receipt, the absence of entries about it from the books would not matter much. On 10th January Rs. 1,457 were due for the 'chhapai" or stamping allowance from Keshavji to the Company. Until this amount was made good by Keshavji, witness decided not to pay him any of the amounts due. It was a mistake on the part of witness's brother to have stated in his letter that the explanation for the allowance was asked "after" the suspension of Keshavji ; it should have been "before."

Other evidence was recorded and the appeal was adjourned.

MR. MICAWBER'S DESCENDANTS.

No nineteenth century personage has bequeathed a more numerous progeny to the twentieth century than Mr. Wilkins Micawber, the man who was all ways "waiting for something to turn up." As with the progenitor, so with the progeny—they turn up nothing themselves, but wait for something to turn up. Theirs is a career of patience. They live upon hope and die fasting. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was in no way related to the Micawber family. He came to South Africa to make his fortune and not being content to wait until something turned up, turned up something himself and a very good turn up it was, viz., diamonds. When Mr. Rhodes left England to seek his fortune here he had youth on his side, but not good health. How he succeeded in winning good health and an immense fortune all the world knows. But note that the good health came first. That is the natural, the inevitable order ; health first, and wealth second, third, fourth, perhaps not at all—but health first, always. What is the matter with the Micawber family that accounts for their failure in everything they undertake? Chronic laziness, you say. Yes, truly ; but why chronically lazy? We will undertake to diagnose the novelist's great creation, and assert with confidence that Mr. Micawber suffered from indigestion. That theory at once accounts for his love of ease, his want of energy, and fatal habit of letting the world slide.

"For many years," writes Mrs. Vaeluda Rossouw (who lives back of Saville Engineering Works, Jeppes Town, Johannesburg), in a letter dated April 4th, 1904, "I suffered from acute indigestion. All the symptoms of that distressing complaint were present, some of them in a very aggravated form. From time to time my appetite almost ceased ; and when I did eat, it always produced pain at the chest. Severe headaches, and pains in the stomach and between the shoulder blades, were so incessant that at times I became quite light headed ; specks used to appear before my eyes and everything seemed to be turning round.

"Alarmed at the serious state of my health, I tried a great number of medicines that were recommended by one and another of my friends, but obtained no more than temporary relief from the best of them. When, however, at length I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup (the world-renowned remedy of which Messrs. A. J. White, Colonial, Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, are proprietors), all this changed. A few days after I first began to take the Syrup, I perceived a welcome return of appetite. The pains from which I had so long suffered began to decrease, and gradually left me until they were gone entirely. Now, after a short course of the medicine, I am as well as ever I was in my life, and gratefully recommend the means of my cure."

For sapping energy, and transforming the young into the old, indigestion is not to be matched in a catalogue of all the diseases. The number of people who have learned this truth from painful experience is legion. Here is another of them—Mrs. Scoble of Commissioner Street, Johannesburg—who writes thus on 19th April, 1904 : " For many years I was without proper appetite, and suffered greatly from sleeplessness. The doctors who attended me said that mine was a case of general debility ; but I fear they did not correctly understand it, for they were unable to do me any good. That was a task reserved for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. When, acting upon advice, I began to take that wonderful remedy it at once became clear to me that my troubles were nearly over. I have to thank it for my complete cure."

Both Mrs. Rossouw and Mrs. Scoble have now the health and energy proper to their respective ages, and are as unlike Mr. Micawber as possible.

CROWNING KING PETER.

ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE RAIN.

A STREET PANIC.

PALE, nervous, and ill at ease, King Peter of Servia was solemnly crowned in the cathedral here at half-past eight on the morning of September 21st.

The day opened ominously says the "Express," correspondent. After a night of storm, heavy clouds hung over the city, and with the dawn came torrential rain. A cold drizzle followed and through it the royal procession took its way to the cathedral, the King on horseback, his two sons riding by his side, and staff officers following.

The flags and banners in the rain-swept streets hung limp and heavy in the downpour and the decorations on shops and public buildings were for the most part wrecked by the wind and rain.

The street was lined by troops, who looked damp and dispirited. Behind them were crowds of citizens and students, none of them enthusiastic. There was an uneasy feeling in the air, a sensation that some tragedy would mar the day's event.

Those, however, who believed in omens were relieved when the royal cavalcade reached

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Courmont of Lyons, in the "Revue Generale des Sciences," maintains that spring water is dangerous. Few springs are good, and these are little springs. A spring suitable for supplying water to a town, even a small town, is in reality a union of underground rivulets communicating much with the surface soil and becoming contaminated before being canalised. In getting water from several springs, Paris has only diminished, not expelled, typhoid fever. Analysis betrays the constant presence of the Bacterium Coli in these waters. The Professor recommends that spring water, like river water, should be sterilised in the reservoirs before supplying it.

According to an electrical journal, Professor Slaby, of Berlin, finds that in the wireless telegraph a condenser connected to the air-wire on one side and the spark gap on the other produces a potential node at a distance up the air-wire depending on the capacity of the condenser. In other words, the condenser admits of regulating the wave length of the signal waves, and therefore favours tuning of the messages.

The firm of Schott, of Iena, have introduced a new photographic glass for photography, which is very transparent to ultraviolet rays—that is to say, essentially photogenic rays. The ordinary glass is opaque to these rays. In astronomical photography spectographs have quartz or fluorice for their optical parts, because they allow the ultraviolet rays to pass. The new glasses will be able to take their place with advantage to discovery. In ordinary photography these glasses will also augment the rapidity of the impression.

The "demonelix" that curious corkscrew fossil of North-Western Nebraska and Wyoming U. S., has been studied by Mr. O. A. Peterson, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg. Many were found by him emerging from the soft sandstone of Loup Fork miocene strata, and at a first view they resembled a petrified forest. Skeletons of rodents were also discovered inside these upright spirals of stone or "Devil's corkscrews." Remains of plants have also been observed in the helices, and he is of opinion that the demonelix is not the fossil of some plant root or rhizome, but the cast of the burrow of a rodent perhaps the steneofiber.

Mr. Herbert N. M'Coy, in a paper to the Bericht, argues that since radium loses one-thousandth of its mass in a year, it must be the product of a mother substance, decomposing at a slower rate. This substance, he thinks, is uranium, which is always associated with radium. The radio-activity of all uranium ores should be proportional to their contents of uranium, and this he finds, to be the case. The radio-activity of pure uranium salts is only one fifth that of uranium ores, because the ores also contain the intermediate and decomposing products. The ultimate product of decomposition namely, helium, is a constituent of all uranium ores. The proportion of radium to uranium, in ores is about one part radium to three hundred thousand parts uranium. The decomposition of thorium is analogus to that of uranium, but about one millionth part as rapid. According to experiments of Veneziani, while radium rays often destroy living cells of organisms, they may sometimes have the opposite effect.

Professor Pickering from the Lowe observatory, Echo Mountain, Colorado has reported a change in the floor of the lunar crater Plato, which he considers due to the formation of a new craterlet. Its diameter is three miles. Other changes are signalled which appear to show that volcanic activity is not extinct in the moon.

Mr. Winslow of Riparia Washington, United States has invented a one-man flying machine, or aeroplane which has a bicycle underneath. To start the machine and soar into the air the aeronaut sits on the bicycle and propels it until the aeroplane rises.

Professor Botts, another American, has also invented a new flying machine on the aeroplane principle. The aeroplane, or supporting surface, is circular, and 62 feet in circumference, or over 20 feet in diameter. A hole in the centre makes room for the car, motor, and uplifting helices, which work on a horizontal uplifting plane. Fore and aft are two propelling helices working vertically.

The "Electrical Review," London, refers to the evidence that the percentage of free electrons in the atmosphere has an influence on the human body. An excess of positive electrons is known, it says, to produce mountain sickness and the sickness produced by certain winds blowing down into valleys from high mountain ranges. Perhaps this is one secret of the ill-effects of the mistral in the South of France, a cold dry wind from the Alps. May it not have to do with our own east winds, which, according to the old saw, are neither good for man or beast.

The supposition that easterly winds from the North of Europe contain many microbes and much dust may be correct but perhaps the percentage of positive electrons may have more to do with their unhealthiness. There is at least something peculiar about our easterly winds and it might be well if a searching scientific inquiry into them were made.

Mr. Ashworth it appears has demonstrated that the breathing of animals ionises the air—that is to say electrifies it. Air from the lungs increases the rate of discharge of electricity from an electroscope. This ionisation by the breath is perhaps a reason why electrostatic experiments are difficult before a large audience.

According to Mr. J. Ross, Manchuria in March and April has south-west winds, bringing heat and rain. At the end of March winter ceases. The subsoil is still frozen but the field-work begins. April is the only spring month. Wheat is sown at its end. Until the end of June the sky is usually clear, and by the end of July the heat is at a maximum. Then come heavy rains and storms. September is the harvest month, and October the finest month of all. At its end come the first night frosts. In November the cold reigns and continues till March. At Mukden the temperature sometimes falls to 33 degrees below zero C., but the sun is powerful even in winter, and the temperature sometimes rises to 38 degrees C. About six months of the year are dry. Only one is very wet. At Newchwang the mean temperature is about 9 degrees C.

The serpent in ancient Egypt, according to M. d'Avenes, was an emblem of the Sun god, as were the chief deified animals; but it was also a symbol of perfidy. Foremost among them were "Uraeus" and the "Naja Nuja," or aspic, which we ought not to confound, as the ancients did, with the peaceful basilisk, the more or less fabulous reptile which killed by a look and had a mortal sting. Science has proved that the basilisk is really a gentle, timid, and inoffensive creature, unjustly calumniated. The uraeus is, like the common viper of hot countries, but can dilate its neck, as seen on Egyptian monuments. The head is scaly and has a white mark on the crown, which they say has given it the name of "king." At Alexandria its bite was used to shorten the sufferings of those condemned to death. The Pharaohs adopted it as the symbol of royalty, and protecting divinity, perhaps from its habit of rearing and swelling itself on alarm. A semi-spherical solar disc, and other emblems were put over the head of the uraeus on monuments.

The viper of Egypt is very mortal, but the ancients who regarded it is the symbol of wickedness and perfidy, said the bite caused little or no pain, only a gentle languor and agreeable rest, with gradual loss of strength, apparently similar to that of morphia-maniac and succeeded by a peaceful slumber, ending in death. Cleopatra is said to have killed herself with it. The horned viper or "cerastes" was found near Thebes. It was buried after death in the temple of Jupiter. It is venomous, but has been confounded with the inoffensive horned snake. Another venerated Egyptian snake was the good genius emblem of the Cateph the deity symbolising Divine goodness.

M. Lokuzejewski, in a paper to the Russian Technical Society at Odessa, describes a mode of killing the young of insects in fields by electricity. A dynamo is carried on a waggon, (horse or automobile), and the current excites an induction coil giving a high tension discharge. One pole of the coil is to the metal tyres and the other to metal brushes passing over the ground. The discharge kills the grubs, &c., in the soil.

"The chief originator of the Red Cross Society has been made the victim of well-intentioned but unreflecting gossip. The inventor of the report that Dr. Dunant had fallen into indigent circumstances might well have remembered that the aged philanthropist had been awarded one of the Nobel prizes. The story having been circulated, contradicted and reaffirmed, Dr. Dunant has himself been constrained to dispose of it. So far from having come upon evil days, he states that the pension bestowed upon him by the Dowager-Empress of Russia satisfies his slender necessitates so completely that he has not even been obliged to touch the capital of the funds derived from M. Nobel's benefaction. He is living happily and quietly, as his advanced years dictate, at his villa on Lake Constance. It would, indeed, have been a lamentable scandal if Dr. Dunant, in his old age, had suffered through public neglect. His well-being deserves to be the care of civilisation."

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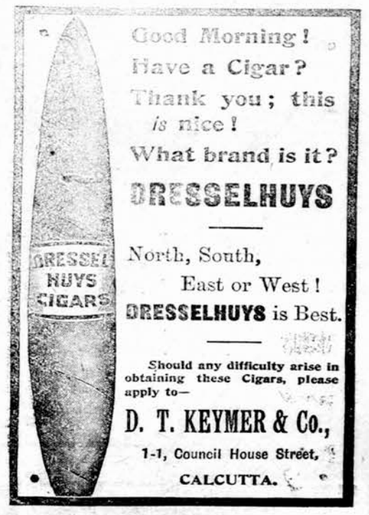

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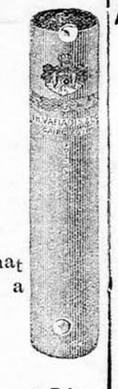

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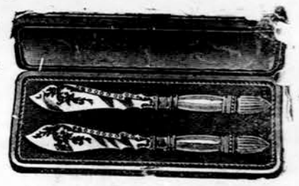

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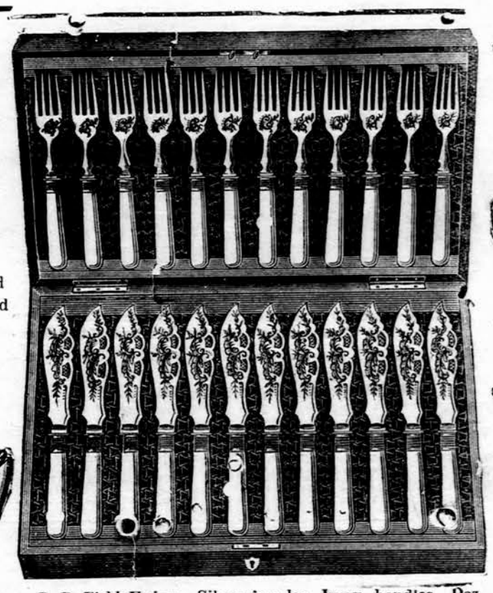

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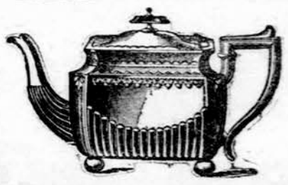

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